The China Weekly REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

The Bugaboo of Chinese Cable Censorship

Soviet Troops Demonstrate on Siberian Border as Chiang Starts Anti-Red Drive in South!

Making it Hard for China to Maintain High Moral Standards

Missionaries also Making an Investigation

The Chinese Fight for Taxation Autonomy; Madura and the Missionaries; From Keelung to Hongkong—Some Ship-Mates, by Edgar Snow; China's New System of Weights and Measures, by C. Y. W. Meng; A Chinese Reader at Large in Yankeeland, by Art Yun; Matrimonial Sanctity in China; In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1930 VOLUME 55, NUMBER 2

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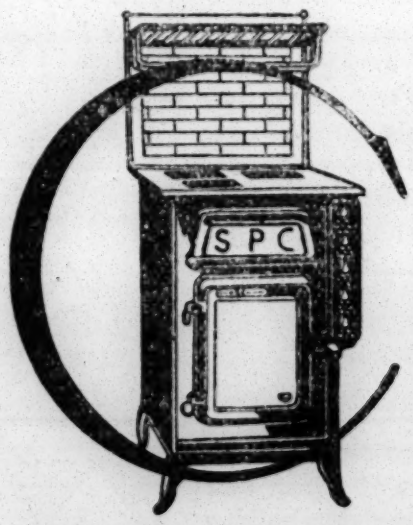

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WASHINGTON BUREAU

J. J. Underwood—Correspondent

Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

THE BUGABOO OF CHINESE CABLE CENSORSHIP!

THE foreign cable companies which enjoyed a monopoly of China's external communications for so many years that they grew to think they owned the country have recently been able to frighten foreign businessmen in Shanghai and other China ports by circulating the propaganda that the Chinese authorities are attempting to establish a censorship over the cables. So far as we have been able to determine, this is the first occasion when the cable companies have been able to stir up any interest on their behalf in the foreign commercial communities, the reason being that the foreign commercial communities on the China coast have themselves been the victims of cable extortion just as much as have been the Chinese. Recently we reprinted extracts from circulars announcing cable-rate reductions which had been circulated in London by the head office of the organization which controls all of the cables and wireless communication facilities centering in England, but at no place in these lists of reduced rates was there any mention of reduced rates between China and Great Britain. Owing to radio competition, the so-called cable trust had been forced to reduce rates between London and Japan, London and South America, London and North America, and about everywhere else in the world, but, as stated there was no mention of rate reduction between China and Britain. The reason for this is due, naturally, to the fact that all communication between China and England must go over two cable lines, both of which are controlled by one organization hence there is no competition as there now is between China and America and between China and France and Germany. The matter of exorbitant cable rates both for commercial and press messages between China and England is a subject which might well deserve the attention of the British Economic Mission which is investigating the causes for the decline in British trade in this part of the world.

It is no secret that the Chinese are on the point of winning out in their long fight for control of the cable landings on Chinese soil, the reason being that the Chinese now hold in their hands the effective club of radio competition. With one of the world's largest and most up-to-date radio receiving and sending stations now in operation and under their undisputed control, the Chinese authorities are in a position to bring the cable trust to terms, for if the cable interests refuse to

come to terms, all the Chinese have to do is cut rates. Reduced radio rates between China and America and between China and Germany-France naturally gives the merchants of these countries an advantage over their British competitors, because cable costs must naturally be figured in the price of goods quoted in the Chinese market. And although British merchants are noted for their loyalty (some call it clannishness) to their own institutions, we imagine it would not be long before British merchants in China discovered that they could also use the radio (via America or France or Germany) for communicating with their home connections in England and at a considerable saving over what they would be forced to pay if they used their own cables.

But to get back to the allegation that the Chinese are attempting to establish a cable censorship, we have no doubt that there are many officials in the National Government in Nanking who have this object in view in connection with the cable negotiations. There is nothing strange about this because practically every other government on the face of the earth does the same thing. Nobody can send a cable or wireless message out of Japan or France, or Italy, or Russia or out of any number of other countries without having that message pass through the hands of some government official. That official may not bear the despised title of censor, but he performs this function nevertheless since he has it in his power to keep his government informed regarding what passes over the cables. And as for the British, they should be the last people in the world to protest against China's demand for control over the cables, because there is no country in the world that exercises closer control over cables and wireless communication than does the British Government. It was brought out in two official investigations of the international communications situation by Congress a few years ago that the British Board of Trade has access to any cable or radio message that may pass over a British cable in any part of the world. This system of communications espionage was developed by Great Britain and other countries during the World War and never has been given up, hence foreigners have no grounds whatever for objecting to a perfectly natural ambition of the Chinese authorities to adopt similar methods.

MISSIONARIES ALSO MAKING AN INVESTIGATION!

WHILE the foreign newspapers on the China coast have made much noise about the visit of various economic missions to China, not one word has appeared in any of the papers regarding an equally important investigation which is being made into the status of missionary work, the first news of which comes to us in the form of an article by M. E. McIntosh which appeared in a recent issue of the *Christian Herald* (New York). It is understood that the mission of inquiry referred to in the following article has been in Shanghai for several days, making its headquarters at the Missions Building.

Stirred by John R. Mott's description of the changing conditions in Japan, China and India, laymen have inaugurated on their own account a survey of the mission fields in those three countries. It is an interdenominational group that has undertaken this task and the men comprising it are all liberal givers to the missionary funds of their respective denominations. They are financing the survey themselves, asking from the mission boards only such cooperation as will facilitate the inquiry. The denominations represented are: Northern Baptist, Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, Reformed Church in America, and it is expected that the Protestant Episcopal and United Church of Canada will be added within the near future.

The meeting in which Mr. Mott made the address that resulted in this action was one of Northern Baptist laymen, held last February. The men who heard Mr. Mott on that occasion conferred with friends of other denominations and an independent survey as a joint effort was agreed upon. It is in no spirit of fault-finding that the group is proceeding. If there is criticism in the findings it will be constructive criticism, or the men concerned are friends of missions.

An Executive Committee has been named as follows: Albert L. Scott, President Lockwood Greene, Engineers, Inc., New York City, Northern Baptist, Chairman; James Spears, of McCutcheon Co., New York City, Presbyterian; Franklin B. Warner, White Plains, New York, Congregational; Frank A. Horne, President Merchants' Refrigerating Co., New York City, Methodist, and W. Edward Foster, Vice-President American Sugar Refining Co., New York City, Dutch Reformed.

A staff of experts in research work has been chosen and its members will all sail in October for the foreign fields to which they are assigned.

All laymen of the denominations represented have been asked to participate in the study, the only stipulation being that each shall contribute to the cost. There will be, however, no assessments. Each man may contribute according to his ability and each will receive a copy of the ultimate findings. A copy of these findings will also go to each of the mission boards.

The study, as now planned, will be carried out by two separate and distinct groups. *One of these will concern itself wholly with gathering facts without regard to their significance. The other, with these facts in hand, will visit the fields involved and it will be its function to interpret them and draw the final conclusions.*

The joint committee enlisted the aid of the Institute of Social and Religious Research. In its hands was placed the entire responsibility for the fact-finding part of the inquiry. As pointed out above, the Institute will not undertake in any way to appraise the facts. It will merely assemble them in such a way as to facilitate the work of the "Commissioners." The personnel of the factfinding groups has been chosen by the Institute. The choice of the commissioners is in the hands of the joint committee.

There will be a fact-finding sub-group for each of the three countries and *each will consist of seven experts in some branch of religious and social work.* It may be, however, that one or more of these experts will do double duty by covering two or possibly the three fields. These groups will work with from three to ten persons at present resident in each country; some of whom will be nationals and some Europeans. The groups will leave America about the middle of October, some of the members going via the Pacific and others taking the eastward route.

Experts in the following subjects have already been chosen: Urban Economics and Sociology and Industry; Rural Economics and Sociology; General Education; Medical and Public Health; Church Organization and Evangelism and Women's Work. In connection with the subject of General Education, care has been taken to secure persons with a practical knowledge, through their own experience, of public and state institutions in this country. This has been done with particular reference to the situation in Japan and China, where rapid developments have taken place along the lines of state education and the separation of church and state in educational work. This branch of the study as it affects India will be conducted in close cooperation with the special commisson consisting of three Americans, three Britons and three Indians, who, this fall, will begin a survey of Christian higher education in India, under the chairmanship of Dr. S. D. A. Lindsay, master of Balliol College, Oxford. The

laymen's study, however, will not be concerned, in the case of India, so much with higher as with secondary and elementary education, which comes closer to the rank and file of the people—education of a vocational character and dealing with such matters as home-building, stock raising, hygiene, sanitation, city and rural social relatious.

In discussing the inquiry, Albert L. Scott, chairman of the joint committee in his assertion that it had not been conceived with any idea of meeting the wave of criticism leveled at missionary enterprise in the Orient, which recently swept through the pages of certain religious and secular journals. There was no question, he said, of Christian obligation to carry the Gospel of Jesus Christ into every corner of the earth. But, he added, neither was the inquiry calculated to "whitewash" foreign missionary work as carried on today. It would be, rather, he explained, *a dispassionate study of conditions, methods and results, to ascertain if possible, exactly what had been accomplished with the vast treasure of money and lives which had been poured out during the past century, and to discover how existing methods might be improved.*

"With the opening up of the Far East to occidental influences, the problems confronting our missionaries have become increasingly complicated," he said. "Occidentalism, with all its physical and intellectual complexities, has invaded China, Japan and India, to the utter bewilderment of a large mass of the people, who are endeavoring to compromise between their old religious beliefs, social customs and mental attitudes, and those which have come pouring in upon them from the West. We have only to look at the tremendous changes which have been manifest in Indian and Chinese thought within, I might almost say, recent months, to realize that conditions in the Orient are in a state of flux, and that it is our obvious duty to overhaul our missionary organization and see whether it is capable of keeping pace with this rapid process of development."

MAKING IT HARD FOR CHINA TO MAINTAIN MORAL STANDARDS!

THE National Government recently passed stringent regulations against corruption on the part of government officials, even going to the extent of making it illegal for any official to engage in private business enterprises while holding public office. In future any official, regardless of rank, who engages in any business enterprise or speculative transaction, is likely to be discharged and punished. That the Government means business in its laudable attempt to raise the moral standards of officialdom was indicated on Dec. 5 when Chen Teh-cheng, member of the executive committee of the Shanghai District Kuomintang and once a leading figure in local political circles, was dismissed from office and referred to the Central Supervisory Committee for appropriate punishment on the charge of misconduct and corruption in office. The specific charges against Mr. Chen have not yet been stated, but according to reports which have appeared in the Chinese newspapers he was guilty of using his position in the Kuomintang organization here for enriching himself.

A further and possibly more significant move in the direction of eliminating, or at least minimizing official corruption, was taken on Nov. 30 when the so-called "Control Yuan" was officially inaugurated. According to the announcement the Control Yuan, which will be staffed by men of outstanding character, will serve as an organ of impeachment and censorship. It will have full power to inspect accounts of all departments and bureaus of the Government and any official found guilty of corruption in office, will be brought before the appropriate judicial organ for trial and punishment if found guilty.

While these house-cleaning moves are being taken by the National Government with the object of removing a long-standing stain against Chinese officialdom, and raising the general moral standards of official life, it is significant to record that the foreign settlements at Shanghai, administered by westerners, continue as one of the world's worst centers of vice, gambling and general corruption. The National Government, although in serious financial straits and often on the verge of bankruptcy, has nevertheless steadily resisted any move to engage officially in the operation of lotteries, as has been the practice on the part of many foreign governments. It has therefore remained for foreigners, administrators of the foreign settlements on Chinese soil protected by foreign troops, to permit gambling institutions to operate here in open violation of the laws of China and their home countries, and all this under the protection of exterritoriality, which removes the proprietors and operators of these gambling institutions from the jurisdiction of Chinese courts. In connection with the recent agitation against the British-incorporated dog-racing pari-mutuel gambling-resorts, the world was presented with the spectacle of Orientals, Japanese and Chinese, protesting against gambling institutions operated in the International Settlement on Chinese soil by Anglo-Saxons. One wonders how much longer the responsible foreign governments, particularly Japan, America and Great Britain, will put up with conditions as they exist at Shanghai. Recently several members of the British House of Commons again raised the question of forcing the so-called International Settlement to defray the expenses of the British troops quartered here for the supposed protection of foreigners engaged in legitimate business enterprises. In the face of the disgraceful situation existing here and the obviously delicate situation in respect to the status of the Settlements one still hears supposedly-intelligent foreigners declare that the Powers will be compelled to protect their interests here—including the dog-gambling resorts—hence, why worry about a clean-up?

Heavy Run on National City Bank at Hongkong and Canton

The Hongkong and Canton branches of the National City Bank experienced a heavy run on the part of Chinese depositors commencing on the morning of December 9. The run on the branch in Hongkong assumed such proportions that it was necessary to summon the police to control the crowds of Chinese depositors. A special celegram to *The Review* says that leading bankers in South China are of the opinion that the rumor responsible for starting the run was started by unscrupulous "small-coin" speculators who hoped to gain by depressing the value of fractional coins, particularly the 20-cent pieces. Later reports stated that the run on the Canton branch had subsided late in the afternoon, but that the run on the Hongkong branch was continuing. A further rumor circulated later in the day alleged that the Honkong branch had received a message from New York stating that the head office had closed and while it is generally realized that the National City Bank of New York is one of the strongest financial institutions in America, the rumor doubtless was believed by many ignorant persons.

Harold Shantz, American Consul at Hongkong, issued late at night on the same day an official communique stating that the National City Bank of New York is America's leading bank and the report was entirely untrue that the head office had closed or that the President of the Bank had committed suicide. The American Consul's statement declared that the National City Bank is in a sound condition and is doing business as usual. It is understood that Mr. Shantz's statement was authorized by the State Department.

Soviet Troops Demonstrate on Northern Border as Chiang Starts Anti-Red Campaign in South!

GEN. Chiang Kai-shek, president of the Government and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the National military forces departed from Nanking on Saturday, Dec. 6 to assume command of the campaign against the so-called Communist gangs and "red-bandits," which have ravaged much of the territory south of the Yangtsze, including Hunan, Kiangsi, Fukien and considerable sections of Kiangsu, Hupeh and Kwangtung provinces. Gen. Chiang first proceeded to Kiukiang, chief port of Kiangsi province on the Yangtsze and after a brief visit there proceeded to Nanchang, capital of Kiangsi where an important military conference was held on Dec. 8 and 9. According to reports which appeared in the Chinese newspapers in Shanghai, Gen. Chiang has issued instructions to military commanders throughout South China to mobilize their forces for a general campaign, the object being to round up the major gangs in the shortest possible period of time. According to a report from Hankow on Dec. 5 instructions were issued that all towns which had been occupied by the red forces were ordered recaptured within six weeks, otherwise the military commanders in the districts affected would be regarded as disobedient and would be punished.

Prior to Gen. Chiang's departure from Nanking he issued a circular message to the people of Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi provinces, appealing for support and cooperation in the forthcoming campaign. According to a report of Gen. Chiang's message which was circulated by the semi-official *Kuo Min* service the following points were emphasized.

1. The present campaign is not only for the purpose of exterminating the large bandit hordes but of clearing the provinces of small outlaw bands as well. It is hoped that a deathblow to banditry will be struck and its roots up-torn so that all possibilities of the revival of banditry may be removed and general peace and order assured.

2. As the inhabitants have long been prey to the Communist menace, the Government cannot bear to add to their financial burden. Therefore, a circular order has already been issued to the various military units instructing that the Central authorities will provide for the expenditure of the Bandit-Suppression forces and that they must not under any circumstances raise funds from amongst the people in the localities where they are stationed.

3. Special measures will be devised for the refugees of the most afflicted areas: while as regards those inhabitants who have been deprived of their homes and compelled to seek shelter elsewhere the Government will endeavour to restore them their old homesteads in order that they may carry on their old trades.

On the other hand the people are urged to keep in mind the following three points for action:

1. They should believe implicitly in the Three People's Principles and support the Kuomintang, and should specially exert themselves as one man to fight the final and decisive battle with the Communist bandits.

2. They should organize volunteer corps of their own to resist the outlaws and should not yield ground without a struggle.

3. In regard to aiding the Bandit-Suppression force, the people should render every assistance, either by directing the troops to the bandit lairs, reporting on the bandit activities or providing food for the military at a fair price. Above all, the people must not consider themselves as mere observers in the campaign.

In addition to the foregoing circular message to the people of the bandit-infested areas, Gen. Chiang also issued a manifesto wherein he declared that the entire expense of the campaign would be defrayed by the Central Government and that the affected districts would not be called upon to supply funds. The manifesto also stated that relief funds would be supplied by the Government for the rehabilitation of bandit-infested areas and that persons who had been driven from their homes or whose properties had been confiscated by the red elements, would be assisted by the Government in the recovery of their properties. The issuance of this manifesto together with the circular message to the people of the affected provinces, indicated the apparent realization on the part of the head of the Government that the problem south of the Yangtsze is more than a military one; that there will have to be an improvement in the political and economic situation before conditions can be remedied.

Of direct interest in connection with the present campaign against the communistic elements south of the Yangtsze was a report which appeared in *International Press Correspondence*, organ of the Third International, on Nov. 20 stating that the so-called "first congress of Soviets in China" will be convened on Dec. 11, the third anniversary of the Canton *Commune* The report stated that representatives of red workers, peasants and military groups would attend this meeting for the purpose of setting up a "Provisional Central Revolutionary Soviet Government in China," in order to make definite plans for the "final overthrow of imperialist domination and the bourgois-landlord government in Nanking." In addition there was a further appeal to red element all over the world to lend their support to the Chinese Soviets, particularly from the standpoint of blocking munition shipments from capitalistic governments to the Chinese authorities at Nanking. The article made the further allegation that there are now soviet administrations in more than 200 counties in Central and Southern China and that the "red-armies" in this district comprised some 300,000 men and that these troops had the support of 30,000,000 peasant-farmers. The writer of the article alleged that the Western imperialist governments and Japan were making preparations for assisting the National Government and that 23 foreign gunboats and crusiers are now in the Hankow area for the purpose of assisting Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in "saving civilization." The declaration of the Moscow Third International repeated its previous statements that the development of Communism in China was a definite part of the so-called "world revolution," and that the attempt at suppression on the part of the National Government coincided with the alleged drive aga-

inst Russia on the part of European imperialists. The article declared that the "revolutionary democratic soviet dictatorship in China will be faced with the necessity of confiscating the factories belonging to foreign and Chinese capitalists." It was also charged that the recent visit of the former Belgian Prime Minister, Vandervelde to China was intimately connected with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's present drive against the South China communists, hence it was necessary for communistic elements everywhere to rise up and prevent Chiang Kai-shek's ten Divisions from crushing the Chinese soviets."

It was of undoubted significance that reports were received from Harbin on Dec. 8 stating that Soviet troops on the North Manchurian border had again become active and were encroaching on Chinese territory and arresting Chinese along the border. It was alleged that the Red troops had dug a trench some 10 miles long in the vicinity of Abagatae (near Manchouli) at the western end of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The report, which was circulated by *Kuo Min* claimed that the number of Soviet troops on the Siberian border had been greatly increased in recent weeks and that reports had been received in Mukden from various points along the border that the Soviet military was conducting demonstration manouvers adjacent to Chinese terrritory. The significance of these Soviet military activities is based on the fact that Dec. 8 coincided with the launching of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's drive against the Chinese reds south of the Yangtsze. Persons who have followed Sino-Soviet politics in recent months will remember that the invasion of Chinese territory by the Red Russian troops last year, coincided with the launching of Marshal Feng's rebellion against the National Government. Of further interest in connection with Soviet activities was a report from Harbin on Nov. 4 stating that a party of four Chinese geologists headed by Wang Heng-sung of the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining had been arrested by Soviet troops on the North Manchurian border. The party of Chinese geologists was sent to Manchuria several months ago for the purpose of conducting an inspection of mineral lands. According to the report, the Soviet military authorities took the Chinese geologists across the boundary and are still detaining them despite protests by the Chinese officials in Mukden and Harbin. Although it was reported on Dec. 5 that the Sino-Soviet negotiations in Moscow had been resumed and three mixed committees had been appointed for the purpose of considering specific subjects dealing with C. E. R. matters, commercial intercourse and resumption of diplomatic relations, the real situation at the conference still remains obscure. A report in the *Shun Pao* on Dec. 9 stated that Mo Teh-hui, chief Chinese delegate was planning to return to Nanking shortly for the purpose of a personal conversation with officials of the National Government regarding the future of the negotiations. The statement to the foregoing effect was issued by Wang Chia-cheng, vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, who said that the Government probably would grant Mr. Mo a leave of 45 days to enable him to return to China for a conference.

GEN. CHIANG'S PLANS

In further reference to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's plans for the anti-red campaign, the *Kuo Min* service on Dec. 9 stated that Gen. Chiang had participated in a military conference which was attended by Gen. Lu Tih-ping, chairman of the Kiangsi provincial government: Gen. Ho Chen-chun, bandit-suppression commissioner for Hupeh, Hunan and Kiangsi; Chu Shao-liang, commander of the 6th route army and a number of other divisional commanders. After discussing plans for the campaign, Gen. Chiang had visited the provincial party headquarters at Nanchang and had inspected the various government organs and discussed with the leaders the matter of administration. A further report by *Kuo Min* stated that Gen. Chiang had issued orders that the Government units under Generals Chi Hung-chang, Chang Yin-hsiang, Fan Hsi-chich and Hsia Tou-yin stationed in the provinces of Honan, Hupeh and Anhwei are to be placed under the the control of General Li Ming-chung, Pacification Commissioner for the Honan-Hupeh-Anhwei border. General Li has divided his area into four districts to facilitate bandit-suppression. General Chi Hung-chang is to be in charge of the first district in southern Honan with Headquarters at Wangchuan; General Chang Yin-hsiang will, garrison Sinyang and the surrounding districts; General Hsia Tou-yin, in charge of the third district, will station his troops at Huangpei, Kwangshui and Siaokan in northern Hupeh; while western Anhwei, embracing the districts of Luan, Yingshan and Bwokiu are to be under the command of General Fan Hsi-chieh. To facilitate the eradication of banditry in Kiangsu, General Chang Chih-kiang, Pacification Commissioner for Kiangsu, has demarcated the entire province into six pacification areas, each to be under a responsible pacification commander. The districts include: (1) Hsuchow-Haichow Area; (2) Hwaian-Yangchow Area; (3) Tungchow-Haian Area, all in northern Kiangsu; and the (4) Nanking-Chinkiang Area; (5) Soochow-Changchow Area; and (6) Woosung-Shanghai Area, all in southern Kiangsu. The Headquarters of the Pacification Commissioner is being established at Yangchow. General Chang and his staff will shortly proceed there to direct the campaign. Supplies of arms and ammunition have been provided by the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters to the bandit-suppression forces. A further *Kuo Min* report from Nanchang on Dec. 9 stated that the Government forces mobilized for the anti-red drive south of the Yangtsze includes 300,000 troops, 20 gunboats and about 20 airplanes.

CHANG HSUEH-LIANG RETURNS TO THE NORTH

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, head of the Manchurian political council, who had spent practically three weeks in Nanking, returned to the North on Dec. 4, proceeding directly to Tientsin where he conferred with various officials regarding reorganization plans in the Northwest. Although reports were conflicting it was claimed that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan had arrived in Tientsin, presumably for the purpose of conferring with Marshal Chang prior to his (Yen's) departure on his trip abroad. Two interviews with Marshal Chang which were circulated by the Japanese *Rengo* service quoted him as expressing enthusiasm regarding his conferences with National officialdom at Nanking. In regard to the reorganization of the Shansi and Kuominchun forces, Marshal Chang declared that they would be reorganized as part of the National forces. It was stated that as a result of urgent messages from Mukden, Marshal Chang would not visit Peiping, but would return directly to Mukden.

No reports have been received regarding the whereabouts of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, who is stated to be still in southern Shansi with his personal troops numbering from 30,000 to 50,000.

Students Must Return to Studies

On Dec. 7 the Executive Yuan issued an order to the Ministry of Education warning Chinese students to cease political agitations and devote themselves to their studies. The order deplored that in recent years the students had fallen victims to the propaganda of communists and reactionaries and declared that in future the students must not interfere with the school administrations and any improper conduct would meet with immediate punishment.

Year's Work Mapped Out

The National Government Council on Dec. 8 issued orders to the Executive Yuan and various governmental organs mapping out their duties for the coming year, the following summary being circulated by *Kuo Min:*

1. For the ensuing year, the main object of the Government should be the consolidation of peace and order; and the fostering of the strength of the people through the elimination of various major obstacles.

2. The Central Government should concentrate on:—

(a). Eradication of Communism and Banditry.

(b). Rigid enforcement of Opium-suppression Measures.

(c). Military Rehabilitation and financial readjustment.

(d). Improvement of means of communications and carrying out of water conservancy measures.

3. The Local Governments should concentrate on:—

(a). Rounding up of bandits.

(b). Census of Population and registration of households.

(c). Enforcement of the system of "Pao-chia" (guarantee) whereby members of the same village are to be held collectively responsible for the conduct of any of its members.

(d). Encouragement of agricultural enterprises.

(e). Spread of mass education and inauguration of the District Autonomy system.

4. Inauguration of the Comptroller's Office: All Government organs and all Local Government organs to submit their budgets for the current fiscal year respectively before the end of the current year and the end of March next year; reports of income and disbursements to be dealt with in case of fraudulent statements in such reports.

5. Central Government officials should not hold any concurrent post in local Governments.

In a separate order to the Legislative Yuan, the National Government instructs that the 4th Plenary Session having decided that the National Reconstruction Commission should cease to be an executive organ, should have as its principal function the formulation of plans for reconstruction: a revision of the Law governing the organization and functions of the Commission be made.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE YUAN

The National Legislative Yuan on Dec. 8 held a memorial meeting in celebration of the completion of its first two years of work. Hu Han-ming, President of the Yuan in an address pointed out that as the result of their continuous labors, the Yuan has been able to complete, within the brief span of two years, laws comprising a total of over 6,000 articles. Practically all important civil, criminal, commercial and procedure laws had been either adopted or already promulgated. In the drafting and adoption of these laws, the Yuan had been guided not only by the modern principles of juridical science and advanced legislative theories but also by the conditions and circumstances peculiar to China, our age-old traditions and customs and, above all, the Three People's Principles laid down by the late Leader (Dr. Sun). Of the numerous codes and regulations, the following are worthy of special mention : —

Criminal Code; and Criminal Procedure Law.

Civil Code, Comprising five books on (1) General principles, (2) Obligation, (3) Things, (4) Family Relations, (5) Succession;

Civil Procedure Law, Companies Law, Negotiable Instruments Law, Insurance Law, Maritime Law, Trade Marks Law, Press Law, Labor Laws, Factory Law, Afforestation Law, Mining Law, Administrative Law — Law of Petition, Chamber of Commerce Law, Law on Industrial and Commercial Guilds,

In the course of a speech delivered on behalf of the National Government, President Wang Chung-hui of the Judicial Yuan paid a tribute to the members of the Yuan for the work they have accomplished. He stressed, in particular, the importance of the Civil Code, the Labor Laws and the Land Law adopted by the Yuan. He pointed out that the Civil Code, affecting as it does almost the daily conduct of every citizen, was generally regarded as the most important private law in any country. The fact that the Legislative Yuan had not only succeeded in bringing the Code to completion but had also made it conform to the standard of modern legislation as well as the conditions peculiar to China is itself a living tribute to the Yuan. The Labor Laws, according to President Wang, would have the salutary effect of minimizing disputes between Capital and Labor, thus making unfettered development of commerce and industry possible. He expressed the hope that although the term of the members had already expired they would continue to serve the Country and the Party.

LAW OF FAMILY RELATIONS AND SUCCESSION

The Legislative Yuan on Dec. 2 adopted and ordered the promulgation of the new "Law of Family Relations and Succession," the following summary being issued by *Kuo Min*.

I. *Equality of Men and Women:* The principle that men and women should be entitled to equal rights, which was first set forth in the declaration of the 1st National Congress of Kuomintang delegates, is definitely enshrined in the new laws, as may be seen from the following provisions:—

(1) Wheras under the old law, a married woman was restricted in her disposing capacity, that is, she could not dispose of her property without her husband's consent; under the new laws, women enjoy full and unrestricted disposing capacity.

(2). While under the old law, it was much easier for a husband to obtain a divorce; according to the new law, the grounds of divorce are the same in the case of husbands and wives.

(3). The principle that unmarried daughters have the same right of property inheritance as sons, which was laid down some time ago by the Supreme Court, is incorporated in the new law.

(4). The duty of a wife to obey her husband, provided in the old law, is not recognized by the new law.

II. *Restrictions on Marriage:* In order to ensure that the issues of marriage are sound in mind and body, certain impediments to marriage are imposed by the new law. These include: (1) legal age; (2) certain specified kinds of affinity between the parties; and (3) mental or other incurable diseases.

III. *Abolition of Concubinage:* Concubines do not enjoy any legal status under the new law. The issues of concubines are not regarded as legitimate.

IV. *The duty of kindred* to supply maintenance to each other is defined in such a way that while the maintenance of relatives who are really unable to support themselves is assured, economic independence of members of the family is also encouraged.

V. The old system of family organization is retained.

The Chinese Fight for Taxation Autonomy

SEVERAL incidents which occurred recently bring vividly to mind the fact that the Chinese have of late been coming into their own in the matter of taxation—one might say almost with a vengeance. Nothing has been so galling to the Chinese in the system of extrality as the fact that foreigners, and articles going into foreign trade, have received more favored treatment as regards taxation than the Chinese themselves have enjoyed. The system of extrality wounds the Chinese amour propre—and the number of foreigners who have taken illicit advantage of extraterritorial privileges is probably greater than those who have received legitimate benefit from it—but none of these reasons has been so potent an incentive on the part of the Chinese to secure the abolition of exterritoriality as the very simple matter of dollars and cents. When extrality is abolished the system whereby foreigners secure an advantage over Chinese in their own country as regards taxation will be definitely ended. In the meantime the Chinese have frequently taken the bull by the horns and insisted on collecting taxes which, technically speaking, they would have no right to collect under existing treaties, but in most cases the Chinese, to use a slang expression, are able to "get away with it," because no foreign Power, if the matter is put to the real

test, will attempt to enforce the exterritorial laws, particularly in minor matters, for the few years that exterritoriality is still to continue.

A notable instance of the Chinese attitude in this respect took place at Tientsin recently. Under existing treaties Chinese products intended for export escape all Chinese taxation (that is, the kind of taxation to which products for purely Chinese use are subjected), they being shipped under an exemption certificate known in Chinese as a "san lien dan," literally a document issued in triplicate. When such a certificate is produced on behalf of the foreign exporter, or the purveyor of products intended to be exported, the Chinese tax gatherers are supposed to allow the goods to pass, the understanding being that an additional export duty in a lump sum is to be paid at the time of exportation (this in compensation for the internal taxes that the goods have escaped.)

Such has been the system which has been followed for many years, but frequent incidents have occurred to emphasize the fact that the Chinese are chafing under it. At Tientsin a cotton and dried fruits bureau was established some time ago and it proceeded to tax Chinese and foreign products on exactly the same basis and when the large British cotton exporting firm of Fairchild & Co. refused to pay the taxes which were demanded—they relying on the letter of the old treaties—the cotton and dried fruits bureau promptly seized 1,360 native bales of raw cotton valued at from fifteen to twenty thousand gold dollars and offered it at public tender for the purpose of securing the tax. The firm in question inserted an advertisement in the Tientsin papers warning the public against purchasing this "stolen" cargo, the advertisement, which was signed by the director of the firm, stating that it had the authority of the British Consul General to say that the bureau in question had no power to offer the cotton for sale. But no news has been received here that the British Consul took any active steps or was able to induce the bureau to desist from its chosen course.

A somewhat similar situation arises here in Shanghai. The Foreign Municipality during past years has built a network of roads out into Chinese territory, and under the provisions of extraterritoriality the land in question thus used for the roads, including the private properties built by foreigners adjoining it, have got out from under Chinese jurisdiction. In the Shanghai area, three different municipalities issue motor car licenses, namely the British-led International Settlement, the French Concession, and the Chinese Municipality of Greater Shanghai. The licenses issued by the two first-mentioned include the right to use the foreign-built roads which run for miles into purely Chinese-controlled territory. Chinese police, strictly speaking, have no right to touch any foreign motor car so long as it stays on a foreign-built road. Frequently during the past few years foreign motor cars which have inadvertently got onto a Chinese built road or Chinese-controlled territory have been promptly seized by the Chinese police and held not only until they took out a Chinese motor-car licenses but also paid a fine in addition. Even this, according to the strict letter of the treaties, the Chinese authorities have no right to do, but they have been doing it right along and nothing has been done to stop them. In recent months the Chinese police have gone a step further. In a number of instances they simply seized foreign motor cars bearing only foreign license plates, even though they kept to the foreign-built roads. In these cases some of the foreign owners fought the matter out and have escaped paying the Chinese license fee, but the avowed object of the Chinese police seems to be to make it so "hot" for the foreign residents who live beyond the Settlement limits and who refuse to pay the taxes which Chinese have to pay, that in the end they will probably find it more "profitable" to pay up than to try to avoid the taxes.

All of these actions on the part of the Chinese authorities are undoubtedly high-handed. But when one remembers all the high-handed actions that have been perpetrated on Chinese soil by foreign governments, for no other reason than that they were stronger, and particularly when one hears, as one still does, of the effectiveness of the "gun-boat policy" in dealing with the Chinese, one must admit that the Chinese in their present attitude are doing no more than adopting in principle the same methods that the foreigners have been using on them in times past. So long as no one is going to stop them from doing so, they will probably continue—and there are no indications that anybody is going to stop them, although the Shanghai Municipal police have put on extra patrols on the outlying roads, apparently for this purpose.

In connection with this matter of taxation a Labor member of the House of Commons last week asked very bluntly that Shanghai should pay for the cost of the "defense" force which has been and is being maintained by the British here. Probably nothing will come of the idea, the argument of Shanghai being that it is such an important center for British trade that the British taxpayers should be willing to pay this very considerable burden. But the very unfortunate part of the situation is that the particular class of British subjects that secure the most protection are the very class that have not the least right to it. The original object of the extrality treaties was to protect British (and other) trade, but under the protecting wings of these treaties a huge system of landlordism has grown up which adds, when calculating the rentals, to the actual worth of the rented premises a very fancy extra figure for the value of the protection which the British (and other taxpayers) have to pay for, and which they calmly put into their pockets. In the case of the British it is all the more an anomalous situation because of the fact that the particular class that thus exploits the benefits of extrality maintained under the British flag pays not one cent of revenue towards the British exchequer. Indeed it is common knowledge that one of the largest landed interests here has been withdrawing its funds from England for investment in real estate in Shanghai with the express object of avoiding British taxation and in order to benefit from the extrality which exists now and which they hope, at least so far as Shanghai is concerned, will last for years to come.

Undoubtedly it was interests such as this that the Labor members of Parliament had in mind when they proposed that Shanghai be required to pay for the upkeep of the British troops quartered in the city for protective purposes. The large interests which really control Shanghai, that is, the foreigners who own most of the valuable down-town real estate and who have amassed vast wealth due to the phenomenal growth of the city, have been very lucky in that they have had the best protection in the world supplied by the world's navies and expeditionary forces and have not been forced to pay a cent in taxes for this protection. The cost has been borne by the tax-payers of Great Britain (chiefly) and the other foreign countries, including of course, the United States and Japan. And while these foreign interests have managed to escape taxation in their home countries, they also have been able, due to the extrality system, to also escape Chinese taxation which is levied on propety outside of the foreign settlements, and which the Chinese have to pay. In the report of the International Commission which investigated Exterritoriality in China several years ago there was a definite recommendation that foreigners residing in China should be subject to Chinese taxation the same as the citizens of China, but for some reason this recommendation has never been put into effect—which, of course, is one of the reasons that the Chinese are working to break down the extrality system. Then in addition to these interests, there is the whole question of the dog-gambling pari-mutuel resorts, which in reality are nothing more than gigantic lotteries. Although these enterprises receive complete foreign protection and are thereby enabled to pay handsome dividends to their proprietors, they pay not one cent of taxes to either China or Great Britain. In countries where lotteries are officially recognized they are either operated by the state directly, or are heavily taxed in order to produce revenue for the state. Here they are operated by a few foreign individuals who receive official protection, but are not required to pay for it!

Several Missionaries Return from Captivity

Mrs. H. D. Hayward and Miss Gomersal, the missionary women who were captured by bandits in Kansu last month, arrived in Peiping December 6 together with the party of foreigners who had gone to their assistance in rescuing them. Mrs. Hayward, who was on her way to Peking to undergo a serious surgical operation at the time of her capture, has gone to the home of a missionary friend. Mongol soldiers were escorting and protecting the two women during their journey from Lanchow in Kansu to the railway. The brigands attacked the women and robbed them during a temporary absence of the Mongol guards. The Mongols later returned and rescued them. A servant was secretly dispatched to Paotouchen to give the alarm. The Chinese authorities thereupon despatched three or four trucks with soldiers to the scene.

St. Columban Priests Suffer Hardships

Father J. Lineham and Father P. Laffan, of St. Columban's Mission, Hanyang, Hupeh, when they arrived in Hankow last week stated that during their eight months of captivity they suffered severe attacks of dysentery and malaria. Learning of the advance of the Communist-bandits against Sientao-chen on April 25, the two priests went out to meet them. They managed to occupy the attention of the invading forces, thus giving the other priests in the Mission and the Chinese Sisters time to escape. Father Laffan gave himself up as a hostage. He was taken to a house in the town, where he was given breakfast the next morning and questioned. Soon after Father Lineham was brought in. In the afternoon the bandits left the town with the captives, amongst whom were several Chinese with their wrists bound, though the two Irish fathers were not subjected to this treatment. The day after their arrival in Lakow the two Irish priests were taken to what purported to be a court-house, where they were requested to write to their Mission in Hanyang for arms. When the priests refused they were handled roughly and, under pain of torture, they wrote the letter requested.

Italian Priest Eludes Captors

Father Augustin de Gasperi, an Italian belonging to the Franciscan Onder, who was captured end of last month by Communist-bandits at Sinchow, North Hunan, near the Hunan-Hupeh border, escaped and reached Hankow on the evening of December 4 in the Chinese military transport *Kiangwan*.

Catholic Bishop Murdered in North China

The Apostolic delegation in Peiping has received further details regarding the murder of Bishop Soggiuat. The town of Shihchuanshien was besieged for 20 days by bandits. When the gates were opened again the Bishop left for Hingan, his headquarters. When his party was near Hanyu brigands attacked it, killing the Bishop, his servant John Tang and a catechumen named Hsiang. The non-Christians accompanying the party were allowed to go. The brigands looted the Bishop's luggage. Later a native Christian at Hanyu recovered the Bishop's body and laid it in a coffin.

China Situation Looms Large in Report of U. S. Navy Secretary

Charles F. Adams, U. S. Secretary of State, in his annual report to President Hoover, states that the chief object of naval operations during the past year was to protect American interests in disturbed areas of Asiatic countries. He said that in said places American aid had been extended to cultivate friendly relations with foreign peoples. As evidence of this Secretary Adams cited the presence of United States marines in Shanghai and Peiping. He said that in these places "America's soldiers of the sea" have engaged in no clashes but have built up a bond of friendship.

Referring to the prevalence of revolts and banditry Secretary Adams stated they served to postpone realization of the desired stability of China for an indefinite period. Secretary Adams cited the frequent firing on American vessels, as a result of the situation in China. He said that American lives and interests are under a continual hazard in widely separated areas.

Burmese Oppose Separation from India

The following second radiogram was sent from Kommendine, Novermber 11, to the British Prime Minister and other British and Indian Government heads: "The majority of the Burmese people are opposed to the Simon Recommendations and immediate separation of Burma from India. Hundreds of thousands people have already signed a protest and more signatures are forthcoming. This Council submitted a Memorandum of Protest and Annextion by air and ordinary mails yesterday. We trust Burmese public opinion will be respected by Round Table Conference and Parliament." The telegram was signed by U. See Their, President of the General Council of All Burnese Associations. This telegram is a small part of the All-Burmese Associations's propaganda. Pamphlets issued by it stress the point that the Burmese people have a very strong religious affinity with India; that the root of Buddhism is in India, and that almost all the religious foundations of Burma lie in India.

Hundreds Injured by Police in Bombay Raid

A telegram from Bombay, December 5, stated that a total of 229 people were treated for injuries in a hospital on that date as the result of a collision with the police while demonstrating in defiance of a police ban on the occasion of the end of the seventh month of Gandhi's imprisonment. One hundred and twenty-three out of the 229 people were detained in hospital. Fifteen of the injured, according to *Reuter*, are in a serious condition.

Nanking's Negotiations with the Cable Companies

A telegram from Nanking dated December 7 appearing in the *Sin Wan Pao* reported that the Japanese cable delegates, represented by Mr. Yoshino, had indicated a desire to give up the struggle for the retention of the ancient privileges pertaining to the five Japanese cables operating on Chinese territory. It is also stated that they will surrender the control of receiving and dispatching messages. Formal negotiations were resumed December 9.

In a statement made by Wei I-pa, the Vice Minister of Communications, who recently participated in the cable negotiations with the three cable companies at the capital, the salient features of the pending issues are summarized in the following manner:—

1—The Chinese delegates contended that as the foreign cables were operating on Chinese territory, the Government should have the right to control the receiving and dispatching of cable messages.

2—As regards apportionment of the cable revenues the Chinese delegates insisted on the basis of reciprocity and equality.

Mr. Wei emphasized that these two features in the dispute affected in a large measure the sovereignty of the country, and therefore no concessions would be considered by the Chinese delegates in this respect.

A spokesman of the Ministry of Communications set forth the present situation regarding negotiations between the Chinese government and the foreign cable companies in an interview December 4. He said steps are being taken by the Ministry of Communications for the efficient working of the radio station at Chenju, near Shanghai, and also to arrange for payment of the debt of the Chinese government to the cable companies. In case negotiations now proceeding break down the Ministry is fully prepared to handle all outgoing and incoming messages. The Chinese government owes the cable companies about $4,800,000 and arrangements have been made with the Postal Savings department and other banks in Shanghai to put up the money. The spokesman added that the Chinese government insists on the handling of all incoming and outgoing messages in China being taken care of by the Chinese Telegraph Administration. To this the cable companies object on the ground that the Administration may give undue favor to the Chinese owned radio station.

Cable Companies Willing to Give Up Monopoly

In connection with a statement in *Reuter* to the effect that in their negotiations with the Chinese Government the cable companies are proposing an extension of their monopoly of cable landing rights, representatives of the Great Northern and Eastern Extension Telegraph companies issued a statement that there is no question whatever of a monopoly being included in the new arrangements now under discussion. The monopoly of international telegraph connections with China hitherto enjoyed by the companies expires at the end of this year and several years ago the companies officially informed the Chinese Government that they did not desire a renewal of the monopoly.

The Chinese press relates that as regards the Pacific Commercial Company, it has expressed its willingness to follow whatever terms the other two companies may arrange with the Chinese representatives, and therefore are not sending any representatives to participate in the negotiations.

Chuang Chi-huan Delivers Speech on Cable Tangle

Addressing the student body and faculty of the Telegraphic College, Shanghai, December 8, Chuang Chi-huan, the Chief of the Telegraph Commission of the Ministry of Communications, and also the chief Chinese delegate in the recent cable negotiations, emphasized that the present cable conference on the revising of the entire cable tangle is essentially different from the rendition movement of the foreign concessions, in that the so-called foreign cable trust, secured its franchise by diplomatic negotiations with the Manchu regime, whose ignorance and indifference allowed many ridiculous loopholes in the old contracts with the foreign cable trust, which will expire at the end of the year. The so-called apportionment of the revenues is in reality a sort of rental for the "leased sovereign rights" from the Chinese master, said the speaker. Legally and economically, he said, the old cable contracts with the foreign interests are a farce and the present generation has to pay the price for the light-heartedness of the Manchu usurpers. Continuing, Mr. Chuang stated that the chief difficulties in the settlement of the present cable negotiations lie in liquidating the outstanding obligations. However, as the result of recent arrangements through Minister Wang Peh-chun with Shanghai banks a loan of $5,000,000 may shortly be floated for this purpose. The recent bringing into service of the International radio station at Chengju bids fair to break up the cable monopoly hitherto enjoyed by the foreign cable trust, he said.

New Shanghai Wireless Station Formally Opened

The formal opening of the new international wireless station at Chenju, near Shanghai, Saturday, December 6, was an unqualified success. With the opening of this new station messages filed in Shanghai for America are now sent direct instead of by circuitous routes as formerly; the service to Europe will commence in the near future. Messages were exchanged between Herbert Hoover, President of the United States and President Chiang Kai-shek; between Henry L. Stimson, U. S. Secretary of State, and Dr. C. T. Wang, China's Foreign Minister; between James G. Harbord, chairman of the R. C. A. and Wang Peh-chun, Chinese Minister of Communications; between David Sarnoff, President of the R. C. A. and J. T. Chwang, Director-General of China's Telegraphs; and between W. A. Winterbottom, R. C. A. general manager and Y. C. Wen, director of the Chinese Government Radio Administration.

The Ministry of Communications had issued an invitation to the public to send messages on the inaugural day free of charge and a similar invitation had been extended to the public in the United States and Canada. Twelve hundred messages were sent out of Shanghai and 2,000 were received, the contents ranging all the way from formal business messages in code and family greetings to propaganda by religious organizations.

Wang Peh-chun, Minister of Communications, delivered the inaugural address, following which congratulatory speeches were delivered by Wu Tao-yi, representing the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang; Gen. Chang Chun, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, who represented the National Government: Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and H. V. Engert, secretary of the U. S. Legation, who represented Nelson T. Johnson, the American Minister.

Speaking on behalf of the Radio Corporation of America, Col. Samuel Reber, the general foreign representative, said it was a great honor and a great pleasure for him to welcome the Chinese Government Radio Administation into the happy family of international communication which is bound together by common traditions, by common practices, and by common interests. He said the direct radio circuit between China and the United States would be not only a source of very considerable revenue to the Chinese Government but would also afford its citizens the most efficient and satisfactory method of coming closer in their business, social and cultural relations with the United States.

Addresses were also delivered at the opening ceremonies by Col. Curtis H. Nance, Far Eastern Representative of Manila and Geo. F. Shecklen, China representative of the Radio Corporation of America.

M. E. Koechlin, Consul-General for France, said that the opening of the new radio station marked the commencement of direct wireless services between China and Europe. He was more than pleased that French technical experts had a share in making radio communications in China a success.

Another S. M. R. Train Is Derailed

A telegram from Mukden December 8 appearing in the *Sin Wan Pao* stated that the South Manchurian train which left Mukden for Fucheng was derailed while nearing the iron bridge spanning the Peiho about seven o'clock in the evening. Several Chinese and Japanese casualties resulted. Another report stated that nine passengers were either wounded or killed. A somewhat similar derailment occurred on this line several months ago. On the same night a fire broke out at 11.20 in the No 2 store-house of the railway at Mukden. It was extinguished before any real damage was done.

China Is Adopting a Modern Law of Family Relations

Many modern principles, notably the abolition of concubinage, and the equality of men and women, are embodied in the Laws of Family Relations and Succession, forming the last two Books of the new Civil Code, which passed the second reading at the 120th meeting of the Legislative Yuan at Nanking December 2. It is expected that the new laws will be adopted and promulgated before the end of the current year.

Some of the outstanding features of the new laws are outlined below.

Equality of Men and Women.—The principle that men and women should be entitled to equal rights, is definitely enshrined in the new laws; whereas under the old law a married woman was restricted in her disposing capacity, that is, she could not dispose of her property without her husband's consent; under the new laws, women enjoy full and unrestricted disposing capacity. While under the old law it was much easier for a husband to obtain a divorce, according to the new law the grounds of divorce are the same in the case of husbands and wives; the principle that unmarried daughters have the same right of property inheritance as sons is incorporated in the new law. The duty of a wife to obey her husband, provided in the old law, is not recognized by the new law.

Restrictions on Marriage.—In order to ensure that the issues of marriage are sound in mind and body, certain impediments to marriage are imposed by the new law. These include: legal age, certain specified kinds of affinity between the parties, and mental or other incurable diseases.

Abolition of Concubinage.—Concubines do not enjoy any legal status under the new law. The issues of concubines are not regarded as legitimate.

The duty of kindred to supply maintenace to each other is defined in such a way that while the maintenance of relatives who are really unable to support themselves is assured, economic independence of members of the family is also encouraged.

The old system of family organization is retained.

Improved Business Between China and U. S. A. Reported

Improved business between China and the United States was reported in an announcement published by the United States department of commerce in Washington December 7.

Cessation of the civil war in China and virtually worldwide efforts to find some means of stabilizing silver values are held responsible for the more optimistie conditions noted by the commerce department.

According to the announcement the silk trade is feeling, although slightly, the benefit of the momentarily improved business conditions. United States exports to China also show an increase, the announcement asserts.

The unofficial view of quaified observers in Washington is stated by the *United Press* as being that the prospective Chinese tariff schedules will serve to assist business generally; or it is belleved that while higher tariff schedules will improve the financial position of the Nanking government, they will not materially restrict imports into China from abroad.

Campaign Against Lunar Holidays Continues

The National Government is this year again continuing its campaign to prevent the Chinese people from observing the old Chinese New Year holidays. One of the methods of attack is through the schools. Beginning from this term, the Minister of Education says that neither Government nor private schools, colleges or universities in any part of China may grant winter vacations to their students because these usually coincide with the Chinese New Year and the observance of such is contrary to the Government's mandate for the adoption of the Gregorian calendar. However, the Minister says, after the abolition of the winter vacations, educational authorities may extend the period of the Gregorian New Year holidays from one to three weeks, except in the case of institutions in Kuangtung, which is near the tropical zone and where the summer vacations are usually longer than the Chinese New Year holidays. School authorities are ordered to emphasize upon their students the necessity of obeying the Government's order by observing the Gregorian calendar.

Tientsin Municipality Unable to Support Nankai University

Owing to financial difficulties, the Tientsin (Chinese) municipality will be unable to donate any further sums toward the support of Nankai University, according to a statement recently published in the *Sheng Pao*.

It will be recalled that during the Shansi regime, the former mayor, T'sui T'ing-hsien, at the request of Dr. Chang Po-ling, president of Nankai University, promised to contribute a total of $40,000 to the university, and the sum of $10,000 had already been paid over.

Dr. Chang recently called on the acting mayor of Tientsin, Mr. Tsang, and conferred with him on the matter of the balance of the donation, but the latter replied that this sum had not been included in the budget of the municipality. The municipality is short of funds.

Chinese Continue Agitation Against Dutch

The *Sin Wan Pao* December 9 printed a paragraph that the "Anti-Dutch Union" is bringing pressure to bear on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to lodge a strong protest with the Dutch Minister over the recent outrage by the second officer of a Dutch liner plying between Hongkong and Java against Miss S. A. Hsiao, a Chinese teacher. The "Anti-Dutch Union" has sent another telegram to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, couched in the most uncompromising terms, strongly criticizing the indifferent attitude of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as regards the incident. The Foreign Ministry, it is alleged, has apparently disregarded the high feelings and resentment of the masses of the Chinese people against such an outrage against a Chinese women passenger by Dutch officers.

Four Killed When Amphibian Plane Crashes in Shanghai

When the amphibian plane operated by the China National Aviation Corporation was starting from Shanghai on a flight to Hankow on the morning of December 9 it crashed against the mast of a junk in the Whangpoo, and in the ensuing smashup the American pilot, Paul Baer, and his Chinese co-pilot K. F. Pain were killed. Two passengers, Mrs. Andreeva, a Russian resident of Hankow, and Ying Wen-loong, of Arnhold & Co. were also killed. General Hsiung Shih-hui, Garrison Commander of the Shanghai-Woosung district, was very seriously injured. It was the General's first flight in an airplane. Mr. Liu of General Hsiung's staff was also injured.

China Forwards Answer on Extrality to U. S. A. and Britain

Dr. C. T. Wang, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in an interview at Nanking December 5 stated that China's replies regarding the proposals for abolition of extra-territoriality by the United States and the British Governments have been sent. Dr. Wang said that Dr. C. C. Wu, the Chinese Minister to Washington, is delivering the reply to Henry L. Stimson, American Secretary of State, and that he is personally delivering the reply to the British Minister, Sir Miles Lampson. Further progress is stated to have been made in the conversations.

Frank Lee Expected to Replace Dr. C. C. Wu at Washington

A *Reuter* message from Nanking during the week stated that it is understood that Frank Lee, Political Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, will shortly be appointed Chinese Minister at Washington, replacing Dr. C. C. Wu, who is expected to take up the post of Chairman of the Kwangtung Provinial Council. Should this change take place Wang Chia-chen, the Permanent Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, who formerly held a high post at Mukden, is expected to replace Mr. Lee.

Lin Lu-yin Appointed Director of Publicity

Lin Lu-yin has been appointed Director of the Central Publicity Department at Nanking. He had been serving as active director for some time previnously. The appointment was made at a meeting of the Central Executive Committee December 4 when Ma Chao-chun was appointed Director of the Central Training Department. Messrs. Lin Sen and Chen Yao-huan were appointed to proceed abroad to visit the various overseas Chinese communities.

Antung Customs Office Mobbed by Koreans

Mukden telegrams in Chinese papers give additional details of the troubles between the Antung Customs employees and Koreans. On November 28, a mob of Koreans gathered around the Antung customs offices and set upon the staff, one of whom was wounded. On December 2, another crowd, consisting of Korean drug-smugglers, armed with clubs, launched another assault on the customs staff. The latter were taken by surprise, and all of them were seriously wounded. The Japanese police are also alleged to connive at the attacks, rendering the Koreans every assistance in their defiance against the Chinese authorities. These incidents have aroused the indignation of the entire Customs staffs, and those working in the branch customs in the Japanese concession at Antung are reported to be on strike as a protest against the insolence of the Koreans, who are being instigated by the Japanese. Manifestoes calling the attention of the Chinese authorities and people to this incident have been issued. It is reported that the Chinese authorities will take up the matter with Japanese diplomatic representatives, asking compensation and apologies.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh Addresses Shanghai Shipping Men

The Ministry of Health National Quarantine Service entertained reprsentatives of the Shanghai shipping companies at dinner at the Old Carlton December 9. Dr. Wu Lien-teh, who was recently appointed Director of the Quarantine Service, delivered a speech in which he pointed out that it was generally recognized that an efficient quarantine service could be made possible by friendly co-operation of this service and the shipping interests. From the point of view of shipping, the speaker felt sure that the greatest co-operation would be readily forthcoming, if the primary need of shipping was recognized, namely, a service as cheap and simple as possible. Such a service for a country as large as China was more difficult because of its largeness as compared with smaller countries; it would come to a successful consummation gradually; too much should not be attempted at once. The service should grow in a ratio with its trained personnel, Dr. Wu said.

Japanese Not Willing to Give Up Concessions at Hankow and Tientsin

The *Sin Wan Pao* December 9 quoted from an interview with Wang Chia-Cheng, the vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, with reference to the Note which had been sent to the Japanese Government regarding the rendition of the Hankow Concession. He said the Foreign Ministry has not yet received any definite reply from the Japanese notwithstanding that the Japanese Charge d'Affairs, Mr. Shigemitsu, had received instructions from his home Government. Mr. Wang further said that the Japanese Government is apparently desirous to maintain the *status quo* of the concessions in Hankow and Tientsin, whereas as regards the Hangchow and Soochow concessions, which are of comparatively minor significance, they have expressed their willingness to surrender of their own accord.

George C. Butte Appointed Vice Governor of Philippines

President Hoover has appointed and the Senate has confirmed George Charles Butte, the former attorney general of Porto Rico, to be Vice Governor of the Philippine Islands. Mr. Butte is a practising lawyer, 54 years of age, with offices in Washington. He was born in California; his home is in Texas. He was educated in Heidelberg and Paris and has spent much of his time abroad. He is the author of several books, including one entitled "Great Britain and the Panama Canal." He had not previously taken an active interest in Far Eastern affairs.

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The China Critic

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Chinese Printers Being Prosecuted for Printing False Labels

Among foreign products that have heen imitated in China to a considerable extent in recent years are Hazeline Snow, a British product, and Sunmaid Raisins, an American product. As a result of investigations made by the Shanghai police on the complaint of the local representatives of the above-mentioned products, a Chinese printer is being prosecuted in the District Court for printing very good imitations of the Hazeline Snow labels. His defense is that the printing work was brought to his establishment by a broker and he did not know that he was printing an imitation. As regards Sunmaid raisins three Chinese, including a commission agent, are being prosecuted. Information had been given to the Police by a Japanese printer who had been offered the job of printing the false labels but who had refused it.

President of University of Nanking to Visit United States

Dr. Y.G. Chen, president of the University of Nanking, will depart for the United States early next year in order to meet friends of the University there and to strengthen the relations between the Board of Founders and the Board of Directors in China. Dr. J. H. Daniels has been appointed acting superintendent of the University Hospital, and plans which are now under way for cooperation with Yenching University in its crop improvement work have been approved.

Dr. J. C. Ferguson of Peking, it is announced, is presenting the University with his very valuable Chinese art collection.

Death of American-Educated Chinese Doctor

The death occurred in Shanghai December 4 of Dr. C. Yoonping Yui, a leading Chinese medical practitioner. Dr. Yui was born in Shanghai in 1885 and received his medical training at St. John's University and St. Luke's Hospital, later studying medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, where he specialized in public health. He returned to China in 1910.

Dr. Yui not only enjoyed a large private practice but during the past 15 years he wrote a score or more of tracts on health in the Chinese language. He took a leading part in the formation of the National Medical Association in 1914 and for nearly 12 years served as editor of the Chinese section of the *National Medical Journal*. In 1919 he was elected president of the National Medical Association, serving for two years.

Labor M. P. Asks that Shanghai Pay for its Own Defense

The question of the cost of the British forces in China, and particularly in Shanghai, was referred to in the House of Commons December 3 when H. T. Muggeridge, Labor member, asked whether British subjects in China bore a part of the cost of the British army in China. The Secretary of War replied: "No, except in so as the Shanghai Municipal Council exempted from taxation and rent the lands and buildings occupied by the troops and some British residents who were subject to income tax." The Speaker intervened when another Labor member, A. W. Haycock, asked the War Secretary "to make the people who own Shanghai pay for its defense, not the people of Britain."

Restrictions on Photography in the Chinese City

An advertisement signed by "Amateur Photographer" has been appearing in *North China Daily News* during the week warning photographers and tourists that the Chinese authorities do not allow photographs to be taken in the Chinese City. He says that no notices have been posted up at any of the entrances to the City and no warnings have been given but mentions that unpleasant incidents have already occurred.

O. K. Yui, general secretary to the City Government of Greater Shanghai, was interviewed on the matter by the *Daily News*. Mr. Yui stated that every opportunity was given to photographers to take pictures depicting China's scenic beauties but there was objection to pictures being taken of the worst side of Chinese daily life.

British Naval Mission to Assist China in Modernizing Navy

A British Naval Mission will come from England to China in the near future to advise and assist the National Government's Ministry of the Navy in the projected reorganization and modernization of the Chinese Navy. Captain H. T. Baillie-Grohman, D. S. O., O. B. E., has been selected as the first head of the Mission and will assume the rank of Commodore in the Chinese Navy. He will leave for China early in 1931 to arrange the preliminaries for the establishment of a Mission with Vice-Admiral Chen Shao-kuan. The remaining officers and ratings of the British Naval Mission, the composition of which has not yet been definitely settled, will proceed to China when the necessary arrangements have been completed.

Shanghai Chinese Mutiny on Millionaire's Yacht at Singapore

A mutiny broke out at Singapore December 8 amongst the Chinese members of the crew of the private yacht *Shenandoah III*, on board which were four ladies and the millionaire owner, Mr. Gibson Fahnestock. The latter intervened when he saw the Chinese rushing at the captain, whereupon the Chinese attacked him. Eventually, however, the ship's officers drove the crew below deck.

The ringleaders were subsequently sentenced to one month's imprisonment each. Mr. Fahnestock undertook to repatriate them to Shanghai upon completion of their sentences.

Air Mail to Germany to Start in February

The Ministry of Communications has set February 1, 1931, as the date for the inauguration of the Nanking-Berlin air mail and passenger service to be operated by the Euro-Asia Aviation Corporation, a Sino-German enterprise. Several conferences are stated to have been held recently at Nanking between representatives of the German Lufthansa Company and the Ministry. Ths air route over Siberia still remains an undecided question, as the Soviet Government may interpose obstacles. However it is believed that a satisfactory way out of the difficulty will eventually be found.

Death of J. R. Leeson

The Hon. J. R. Leeson, president of the Universal Winding Company of Boston and Manchester, died on Nov. 12 according to obituary notices received in Shanghai this week. Mr. Leeson, who was one of the best known figures in the cotton spinning and weaving trades of America and Britain, visited in the Far East several years ago. The Universal Winding Company, the head office of which is in Boston, has extensive business connections in both China and Japan. Mr. Leeson was buried at Clifton Church, Nottinghamshire, England on Nov. 13.

Changes at the Kangnan Dock

Admiral Chen Shao-kuan, Political Vice-Minister of the Navy and concurrently Commander of the Second Naval Squadron, has taken over the duties of Director of the Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works. He succeeds Ma Teh-hui, who recently tendered his resignation on account of the heavy loss sustained by the works as a result of the silver slump. Chen Tsao-fan, Vice-Director of the Works, has been requested to remain in office.

Japanese Buying Up Cotton Mills in England

Mr. Floyd, a Melbourne textile engineer who recently returned to Australia from London, states that while the English cotton industry remains in a bad way as a result of the failure of the Government to check the dumping of foreign goods, Japanese cotton interests are buying complete mills for re-erection in the Far East.

China's New System of Weights and Measures

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟長泳

THAT the Chinese system of weights and measures is complicated to extreme goes without saying. Not only is the system of weights and measures in one province or one district or one hsien widely different from that of the others, but also the weights and measures vary in size and quantity. Just take the Chinese balance for example: There are many kinds such as清平, 京平, 關平, 廣平, There are also many kinds of Chinese rulers, such as 工部尺, 裁衣尺, 廣尺, This results not only in great inconvenience to merchants but also gives rise to many commercial disputes. This lack of unformity constitutes a great obstacle to commercial and industrial development, and especially to international trade.

History of the Reform Movement

The seriousness of the problem was realized long ago by Chinese leaders. Since the beginning of the 20th century, movements have been on foot to place Chinese weights and measures on a unform basis. Such a movement may be divided into four periods. From the 33rd Year of the Emperor Kwang-su to the last year of the Manchu Dynasty may be known as the first period. During the 33rd Year of Kwang-su, the Ministry of Agriculture, Commerce and Labor, working together with the Ministry of Weights and Measures (度支部) promulgated a Rule of Practice. In the 34th Year, investigations into different systems of weights and measures in different countries and also into the local system of weights and measures in China were made with the sole purpose of arriving at some method of standardizing the Chinese system. A depot for the manufacture of weights and measures in Peiping, known as 營造尺造料庫, was established jointly by the two Ministries. The International Bureau of Weights and Measures was asked to send in weights and measures as models for the Chinese factory. Imperial edicts were promulgated for enforcing the new weights and measures.

In 1912 after the Revolution, the Chinese leaders, in accordance with the wishes of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, advocated the abolition of the lunar calendar and the adoption of the foreign calendar; so with the Chinese system of weights and measures, they advocated the adoption of the international standards for the Chinese system. Such decision was reached at the industrial and commercial conference. This was the second period of the movement.

During the 3rd Year of the Chinese Republic, the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce came to the conclusion that international standards were not applicable to the Chinese, and they promulgated another set of rules governing Chinese weights and measures. But, owing to the Restoration Movement and the political chaos, the movement was limited to the old capital. This was the third period of the movement.

Beginning from the 8th Year of the Chinese Republic, Shensi was the first province to start such a movement voluntarily; it was quickly followed by the province of Yunnan. Depots for the manufacture of weights and measures and model weights and measures were established in these provinces. The same movement took place in Chinkiang and Canton, where institutes for training men and measures wes established in Peiping in 1928. Its products are to be sent to different local governments as the standard weights and measures. An institute for training men along this line to be sent to different points to be directors of the new movement was opened in Nanking. Already three batches of graduates have been sent to different places to act as directors.

Progress Under National Government

Since the establishment of the National Government, the consensus of opinion is that the Chinese system of weights and measures is not scientific and that reform is imperative. Orders were given for improvement. The Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor was ordered to take up the job. After many deliberations and discussions, it was finally decided that the international metric system should be adopted by the Chinese. Since then, many laws, either revised or newly enacted. such as the Law Governing the Surveying of Land by Employment of the New System of Weights and Measures 土地測量應用尺度章程 and Law governing the establishments engaged in making or repairing the weights and measures, 度量衡器具營業條例 etc. were promulgated. A new chapter was inserted in the Chinese Criminal Law against manufacture of false standards of weights and measures. (See the Chinese Criminal Code, Articles 218 to 223 inclusive). A depot for the manufacture of standardized weights

The above is a display of the new Chinese Weights and Measures Standards, consisting of the "Standards System," (which is the same as the International Metric System) and the auxiliary "Market System", also known as 1-2-3 System of conversion, with one-third of a metre as one Chinese customary unit of length, one half of a kilogram as one Chinese Customary unit of weight, and one litre as one Chinese customary unit of capacity.

Conference Called

The National Weights and Measures Conference, called by the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor, for the consideration of effective measures for the promotion and enforcement of the new system of National Weights and Measures, took place November 10-13. After reporting on the necessity of enforcing a unified Weights and Measures system for the country so as to eliminate the prevailing chaotic conditions and the strenuous efforts made by the Ministry towards the early

(Continued on page 71)

Dr. Wu Lien-teh Discusses Early Days of Medicine in China

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, director-general of the Manchurian Plague Prevention Service, and the National Quarantine Service, on December 5, delivered a lecture before the Royal Asiatic Society on "The Early Days of Western Medicine in China.

Dr. Wu said that Chinese medicine had a long and glorious history of its own, extending back to the days of Emperor Shen Nung (B.C. 2737-2705).

The first European physicians working in China were probably scattered among the learned foreigners on the staff of the Mongol conquerors. There was reason to believe that some medical activity was displayed by the Nestorian Christians, whose first churches were built in Honan in A. D. 635.

The scientific knowledge of the Roman Catholics soon won them the favor and esteem of the Chinese. Western practitioners had probably been working in Macao since the colony's foundation and it was definitely known that in A.D. 1569 the Misericordia Hospital was founded. The ranks of the Jesuit Fathers were joined by a great scholar and physician, Fr. Jean Terrenz, who found time to practice medicine and to convert patients cured by his skill. A small treatise of his, though dealt with harshly by later critics, should not be underrated because it was of historical importance, being the first attempt to bring western medical knowledge to Chinese scholars.

Emperor Cured

Jesuit Fathers also had an opportunity to prove to the Court at Peking the superior qualities of certain western medicines. Emperor Kang-hsi (1655-1723) was attacked in 1692 by a malignant fever which was relieved by the administering of some medicinal lozenges prepared for Louis XIV of France.

Reviewing the early medical activities of the Jesuits Dr. Wu said that, though full of early promise, they left but few permanent traces. It would seem that the Superiors of the Order did not realize the great importance which medical work might play in propagating the faith or, because they possessed a strong foothold in Peking through their mathematical and astronomical skill, they paid insufficient heed to medical matters.

Dr. Alexander Pearson, from 1806 onwards, employed Chinese assistants, the most prominent of whom was Yao Ho-chun, called A. Heque by foreigners and nicknamed Dr. Longhead on account of the extraordinary length of his head. It is said that in 30 years he vaccinated a million people.

Dealing with the second stage, Dr. Wu mentioned the foundation of a dispensary at Canton by Dr. John Livingstone and the Rev. Robert Morrison, the latter being best known as the first Protestant missionary in China. Dr. Bradford, an American physician, in 1828 opened a free dispensary in Canton, where big crowds of sufferers were relieved. This institution was closed preceding the first Anglo-Chinese War 1840.

Turning to medical missionaries Dr. Wu mentioned that the Rev. Dr. Peter Paker, the first and greatest, arrived in Canton in 1834.

The Toleration Clause

Discussing activities after the war, the lecturer said that one favorable point of the treaties was the insertion of the so-called Toleration Clause. which allowed foreigners the right to build hospitals and schools as well as places of worship in treaty ports.

Dr. Lockhart commenced regular work in Shanghai in February, 1844. This was first carried on in a Chinese house and was a great success from the start. In 1846 it became necessary to provide ampler and better accommodation for the Chinese Hospital, as the establishment was called. No footing could be found within the city so a piece of ground situated more than a mile outside the north gate had to be chosen. A building with a large hall for outpatients and commodious wards was erected, the total cost with land being $3,200,000. This later became the Shantung Road Hospital.

Dr. Hobson established a hospital in Canton in 1848 and thus carried on the work of Dr. Robert Morrison.

The Shanghai Hospital, French Hospital and General Hospital were established in Shanghai soon after the Shantung Road Hospital and, in 1866, another important undertaking was started. With a capital of $84 and in a rented house, a dispensary was opened by Archdeacon Thomson and the Rev. H. N. Woo, this being known as the Hongkew Hospital, later St. Luke's Hospital. Dr. J. Macgowan undertook medical services, with several foreign doctors volunteering their assistance, free.

With the year 1860 came the dawn of a new era, concluded Dr. Wu. The organization of a properly paid Customs medical service by Sir Robert Hart resulted in the publication of a series of valuable Customs medical reports, to which the best practitioners of the time contributed. This and the establishment of a regular medical school attached to the Canton Hospital were, said the speaker, the harbingers of the third great chapter of modern medicine in China.

Madura and the Missionaries

(China Century, October 22)

WITH shocking abruptness the Christain missionary enterprise has been brought face to face with an attempt by the western colonizing state to subjugate it to political purposes. When the history of Christian missions in this transitional period is written, the Madura case—as it will probably be known—will occupy large space. For there could be no more clear-cut or decisive test as to the status of the missionary than is supplied by the explusion from India of the Rev. Ralph R. Keithahn, missionary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in the Madura district, south India. The action of the British authorities in regard to Mr. Keithahn, and the action of the Madura mission in response to the demand of the British authorities, put the Christian missionary enterprise in a psition which, if acquiesced in by missionaries, mission boards and church, insures its final defeat.

What has happened in Madura? Mr. Keithahn, a young American missionary, was suspected by the British secret police of being favorable to the Indian nationalist cause led by Mahatma Gandhi. He was reminded, by British agents and by fellow missionaries, that he had come to India under pledges given by the board supporting him guaranteeing that he would take no part in political affairs and would preserve neutrality on all issues in contention between Britain and her Indian subjets. Mr. Keithahn evidently tried to observe the letter of this pledge, although it was apparently impossible for him to disguise his personal sympathy for the nationalistic aspirations of the people among whom he was working.

Entertained a Quaker

Early this summer Mr. Keithahn had as his guest a Mr. Reynolds, an English Quaker who is a close friend of Mahatma Gandhi. Mr. Reynolds had participated in the nationalist movement to the extent of carrying the mahatma's final ultimatum, before the launching of the march to the sea, to the viceroy. Mr. Keithahn was charged with not only entertaining Mr. Reynolds, but also introducing him to Christian communities in his mission or facilitating such introductions. The British authorities thereupon "requested" him to leave India, and his mission was called upon to repudiate him by unanimous vote, and to inform the Indian Christians in the mission that this had been done. Both "requests" were met.

The full significance of the affair cannot be seen, however, in the mere expulsion of Mr. Keithahn or his repudiation by his mission. To grasp what has really happened to the whole Christian enterprise in India it is necessary to read with care the statement of official British policy contained in the letter which Mr. J. F. Hall, the British magistrate who acted in this case, wrote to the secretary of the Madura mission under date of July 4. (The date has its ironic value when it is remembered that the letter came from a British magistrate to an American mission at the height of an independence movement.) This letter, as recently quoted in Zion's Herald, contains this amazing paragraph:

> It is the duty not only of every servant of the government, no matter in what department he may serve, but also of every person whatever his nationality may be, who belongs to one of those non-official organizations which are permitted by the govvernment to participate in any educational, medical, or other public work in India to show his disapproval of the (nationalist) movement. He is expected to take every opportunity of promoting amongst those with whom he is brought into contact

by reason of the activities of the organization to which he belongs loyality to the government and of countering and exposing by informal talks and discussions the lies, misrepresentations, and economic fallacies that are used in support of the congress program. The government expects this service to be faithfully performed and looks to you as a member of such an organization to see that effect is given to this expectation. Any advice that you may require as to the particular methods to be followed will be willingly supplied by me on application.

It is thus that the British authorities interpret the duty of missionaries—including American missionaries—in India today. It was in answer to the letter which contained this definition of their status and responsibility that the missionaries of the Madura mission passed their resolution repudiating Mr. Keithahn. Against this official definition of the position and work of a missionary not a single missionary organization, so far as is known, either in India or elsewhere has up to this date raised a word of formal protest. Not a single important missionary leader has discussed it in such a way as to make its meaning, and its threat, clear to the western supporters of the missionary cause.

What lies behind the Madura case? The words of Magistrate Hall throw much light on the situation.

In the first place, the magistrate interprets the system whereby "grants in aid" have been given from the British government treasury to worthy mission enterprises as putting the workers in those enterprises under obligation actively to support the government. India is not the only country in which a government "grant in aid" policy has assumed a large part of the cost on missionary work. The same sort of thing has gone on in the Dutch East Indies, in Roman Catholic missions in French colonies, and in almost all African colonies. Never before, however, have the implications of the "grant in aid" policy been expressed as baldly as they are set forth in the official British communication to the Madura mission. By the provision of grants for the missionary's work, the government of India holds that it has bought the missionary's aggressive support in such a time of crisis as now confronts it.

In the second place, the demand of the British authorities for this active support from the missionaries is a coming home to roost of the missionary policy of seeking government support and protection in the past. It is probably not necessary to emphasize this fact, since the events of the past few years, especially in China, have already opened the eyes of many missionaries and mission executives to the mischief inherent in a government-protected religious enterprise. But the debt accumulated under past policies cannot be easily evaded simply because those policies are now in disrepute. A government that has been throwing the protection of the British raj—or any other raj—about the missionary for decades has a heavy weight of logic on its side when it calls for support from the missionary in its day of trouble.

The Pledge of Neutrality

In the third place, the action of the magistrate and the Madura mission in regard to Mr. Keithahn rests directly on the pledge of neutrality under which the missionary works. To be sure, the critical nature of the present situation in India has induced the British authorities to push the implications of this pledge beyond any point hitherto contemplated by the mission boards or by most missionaries. This serves only to make the issue the more clear, in that it shows what, in the time of test, the real purpose of the pledge is. Again, it must be remembered that the practice of requiring pledges of neutrality from "alien" missionaries is not confined to India. It is reported that practically every colonial government requires similar pledges from mission boards or councils on behalf of all missionaries of other nationality who may be sent to work in such colonies. Whether or not this is true in the case of non-American missionaries at work in the Philippines, we have not been able, at the time of going to press, to discover. Rumor says that it is.

The practice of requiring pledges of neutrality from mission societies on behalf of their missionaries grew up during the war. At that time it seemed a natural and harmless method of insuring lest enemy states use the cover of religious enterprise for the operations of their secret agents. Since the close of the war, however, the practice has continued everywhere. By means of assurances given through mission boards or official mission organizations of some sort, missionaries are put under implicit pledge to maintain neutrality toward all governmental issues. The Madura precedent establishes this "neutrality" as active support of the colonial power.

And this is bound to be the case whenever a critical situation arises. To give a pledge of neutrality, as the missionaries now do, is to pledge at leasts passive opposition to all nationalist movements. A moment's consideration will show how certain this is. For example: Here is a missionary in charge of a boy's school. For purposes of illustration let us say that this school is located in one of the colonies of the Dutch East Indies. A nationalist movement starts. The Dutch seek to suppress it. Students in the school are swayed by the nationalist sentiments which affect their fellow-countrymen. The missionary seeks to maintain his neutrality. But one morning he awakens to find a nationalist flag floating from an upper balcony of a dormitory. He takes it down. At that point, what becomes of his neutrality?

This is not a far-fetched illustration. It is almost an exact replica of what has happened in the case of St. John's university, once the most important mission college in China, now a mere shell, due to the conviction of the Chinese that, in a time of test, the college authorities showed themselves out of sympathy with Chinese aspirations.

There come times when "he that is not for us is against us." One of those times is in a period of revolt, when a people that considers itself wronged is seeking to free itself, or to achieve some new political status. To affirm neutrality under such conditions is, in the eyes of the passionate patriots who are risking their all for what is to them a holy cause, to support the status quo. Such a judgment may not be wholly rational; it is wholly certain. Today, the missionaries who live under a pledge of neutrality in India—and who are now being told that the government is counting on them for faithful support—are considered by most as opposed to the nationalist cause. "I was told by scores of influential Indians," says an American observer of social and religious conditions who has just returned from a year's intensive study in India, "that 90 per cent of the missionaries are against them. I think that is approximately the truth."

What is needed if the Madura precedent is not to wreck all hope for the future power of Christian missions in India, and wherever else it may be applied?

For one thing, there is needed an immediate and unequivocal and public statement from all mission boards and councils giving the precise terms under which missionaries are sent to work in colonies. If pledges are given or implied, the terms of these pledges should be made known, and their implications should be defined. Especially should such implications as have been set up by the British authorities in the Madura case be faced, and official action be taken as to whether or not missions are prepared to subject their workers to such conditions.

Again, there should be a general repudiation of the grant-in-aid principle. This would require the closing down of much institutional work, and perhaps the withdrawal of many missionaries. But the institutions and missionaries can be maintained at too high a price. Grants in aid, whether granted by governments or by dominant industrial interests, inevitably implicate the recipients in the fate of the governments and of the interests. To protect the Christian missionary enterprise against spiritual suicide such grants should be relinquished.

Finally, the Madura precedent calls for personal heroism on the part of the missionaries. If they cannot carry on their work except under the conditions outlined by the British authorities and accepted by the Madura mission, is it not time that they ceased work? No more awakening thing could happen to the world of Christian enterprise than to have a great body of missionaries in India say, "If to be a missionary means to be an agent of the government, as this letter to the Madura mission declares, then I can no longer be a missionary, for first of all, to serve the gospel, I must be a free man." Let the missionaries say this; let them if necessary, carry it into effect, and there will run through the whole Christian world a thrill of such surprise and admiration as will give to the missionary cause an heroic stature and significance greater than it has ever held before.

From Keelung to Hongkong—Some Ship-Mates!

BY EDGAR SNOW

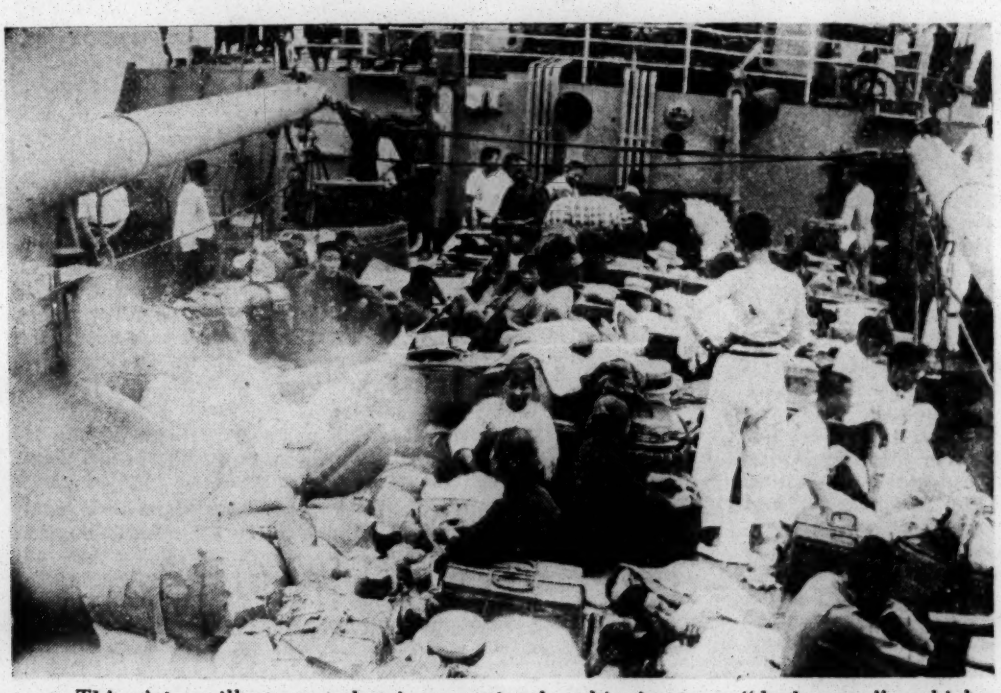
(Written for the New York Sun)

ABOARD the s. s. *Canton Maru*, En Route to Hongkong—This Japanese steamer, with a tonnage of about 5,000, runs from Keelung, in north Formosa, to Honkong, via the China treaty ports of Amoy and Swatow.

A colony of the Japanese Empire, Formosa is reserved almost exclusively for Japanese shipping. No foreign ship may carry passengers to and from the island without the payment of excessive docking and anchorage charges. Japanese lines, principally the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, both heavily subsidized by the Emperor, have a virtual monopoly on Formosan freight and passenger traffic.

The *Canton Maru* is an O.S.K. ship and moves leisurely down the China coast, unworried by competition from a better, swifter service operating from Formosa. There is none. If you wish to go to China you must wait for a Sunday and take passage on the weekly O.S.K. ship—or rot in Formosa.

Shunning the latter, which is the fate of certain foreign tea-tasters doomed to Taihoku, I have accepted the "available transportation." That happens to be second-class travelling in a ten-by-eight cabin stuffed with either sex, who share a common delight in sleeping with the windows closed.



This picture illustrates what is meant by the shipping term "deck-space"—which means the sale of low-price tickets to as many persons as can be crowded on the deck of China coast steamers without any regard to regulations against over-crowding, because there are no such regulations. This ship carried some 200 deck—or steerage—passengers, most of whom managed to find sitting room on the deck.

You see there are only a dozen first-class cabins on board, and since I did not apply for passage till two days before sailing time, I was told the last berth had been engaged a week in advance. Nothing left but second-class. Ordinarily, this would not be disturbing news to any but the high-opera taipans, for second-class on most Japanese and foreign ships plying the Pacific gives practically the same eating and sleeping comforts as firstclass. The main difference is that there is less leg room and the cutlery doesn't give one that "rich, expansive American feeling."

Much China traffic has piled up in Keelung over a full week. The holds of our vessel are crammed with cargo. More of it, for which there is no room below, spills out upon the open deck. Steerage is filled to capacity with almost two hundred Chinese. And second-class cabins have been booked full also, I am informed.

But it is only when we are out of sight of the shaggy, silver-rimmed hills that border the Formosa coast that I go below and learn the extent of deceit practiced by that be-goggled Japanese employee of the O. S. K. who remarked, when selling me my ticket, "*Ano ne*; siss ca-been verra nice. Arrasame first-class ca-been."

"No. 5", my ticket reads, so I hail a boy and have him trail after me with my meagre luggage. I push back the curtains of No. 5, and look in. There must be a mistake. Some sort of meeting is going on inside. Perhaps Far Eastern W. C. T. U. But no, those are men lying there in their underwear, over in one corner of this cabin—more accurately, "cabinet."

"When is the pow-wow going to break up?" I ask the boy. "When are all these people going back to their own berths?"

The boy grins malaciously. "This is their cabin," he says. "They are not going any place."

An American in the Second Class

I am unconvinced, so I count the heads. Six of them. I count the berths. Six, also. They are built in double tiers, on three sides of the room. And under the single port there is a "sofa," a sort of lounging seat, an "emergency berth." All this leaves a little square of about three feet of deck space between the bunks. And that is already piled high with baggage, so there is no place for mine.

After a brief hesitation, In push my way into the crowd. The two Chinese ladies smile. The Japanese girl giggles. And the three Japanese men look up agreeably. A "ketojin," a "hairy-foreigner," travelling second-class? This is really more than their money's worth. One of the Chinese ladies looks at me and queries, "*Ing-kuo-jen?*"

"No," I reply. "Not English. The specimen is American, from that land where all people drive their own motor cars and own ice-making machines." But none of them understands English, so I supplement, lamely, in Chinese:

"*Pu tui Ing-kuo-jen. Woh Mei-kuo-jen.*"

This announcement is followed by an exchange of comment among my fellow passengers. A Japanese gentleman, who speaks Mandarin, puts a kimono on over his underwear and tries to engage me in conversation. One of the Chinese ladies says that this is the first time she ever heard of an American travelling second-class. The other one, more mundane, tells her friend that she once was put in a cabin with some American missionaries. She asks me if I am a missionary and when. I deny the charge and everybody seems to feel better at once.

The Strait that lies between China and Formosa is one of the roughest stretches of water along Pacific shores. And the Chinese ladies are not good sailors. We are not half an hour out from Keelung before they climb into their berths. They do not change to pajamas, but simply remove a couple of layers of outer coats and trousers.

One of them has a full stalk of Japanese bananas in a wicker basket that takes up half the floor space, and she keeps eating these and carefully shooting the skins out the port hole. But presently her appetite wanes. The sickness she anticipated by going to bed has come over her and with each lurch of the ship she emits a slight gurgle.

But she is not invidious. She apologizes, turns her face to the bulkhead, and doubtless regrets having eaten so many bananas. The other Chinese lady is in a similar predicament.

To the Japanese girl, who has been sympathetically observing the Chinese ladies, I suggest that what one really

needs to prevent sea-sickness is some fresh air. Wouldn't she like to go up on deck with me? She would.

We sit down in wicker deck chairs and I discover that she is more interesting than I had assumed. She is rather pretty in her blue kimono, flowered with crysanthemums, and she possesses that utter femininity which is the secret of all that is fragile and charming in Japanese women. But she seems young to be travelling alone. Alone? Why, no, uncle is on board, although of course he has a first class cabin.

And she is not, she admits, as young as I may think. Nineteen? Twenty-four, she corrects. Well, the westerner who can come closer than five years to the age of Orientals is merely lucky. But I usually miss the mark widest in judging the years of men.

Yamanada-san (for that is her name) is going to Canton to be a nurse in a Japanese hospital. She has been in a Tokio hospital for three years. And now she will have a better position, with more pay, in Canton. But it is only after I have talked with her for half an hour, in my terribly halting Japanese, that I learn the real reason why she is leaving Tokio.

Trying to Forget

In one of her rooms at the Tokio sanitorium, there was a student from the Imperial University. He fell in love with Yamanada-san, and when he recovered from his illness and left the hospital, he asked her to marry him. It was highly agreeable to her, but the young man's parents objected. They had already chosen his bride for him when he was twelve years old. The family's honor must be preserved; the engagement could not be broken. And now Yamanada-san is going to Canton, to get far away from Tokio, and broken dreams of love, and old memories that would not be put down.

As we talk, two young men, dressed in Japanese kimonos, walk past. I greet them, for they are fellows I spoke to when I first came aboard. They already know Yamanada-san, so they sit down with us. One of them speaks English, and is a college graduate. The other is a doctor and is going to the same hospital in Canton that has employed Yamanada-san. But neither of them is Japanese, although they have been educated in Japan. They are Japanized Formosans—"Honto-Jin", descendants of pioneer Chinese immigrant families who settled two centuries ago on the island now owned by the Mikado.

When I ask them why they are going to China, they laugh self-consciously and exchange some quick words in Japanese. Then the English-speaking one says:

"We are sent to Canton by our parents. They want us to learn to become Chinese again. We have been in Japan so long our parents say we are not their sons, but Japanese boys."

Thinking of Yamanada-san's experience, I ask them if they are engaged to marry Japanese girls. They both smile as if they had a great many mutual sentiments. One of them admits that he formerly had a sweetheart in Osaka. whom he wished to marry. But she was a *geisha* and his father threatened to disown him if he took her for a bride; besides it was his father's demand that he marry a Chinese girl.

The doctor, who is just beginning his practice, has had similar difficulties over a Japanese girl in Formosa, to whom he is still secretly engaged. He says it is his intention to marry her when he returns from Canton. That will not be for two years. Perhaps it is unkind of me, but I remark that many things can happen in two years. Canton is fabled to have the most beautiful women in China.

But they are not interested in Chinese girls. Neither of them has had a Chinese female friend since he was very young. They insist they will not marry Chinese and they enumerate the virtues of Japanese women which make them in every respect more admirable. Besides, they confess that they cannot speak a sentence of Cantonese.

Presently Yamanada-san excuses herself with a "Sayonara!" and we shout after her, "*O Yasumi nasai!*"—"Good sleep to you!" But I think of that little parcel of a cabin, heavy with sea-sickness, and I wonder if it will be possible for her to sleep at all. It is long afterward when I go down to try it myself.

It is, in fact, one o'clock. Although all the lights in the cabin are on, Yamanada-san and the two Chinese women are asleep. Two of the Japanese men are talking in unhushed voices and the third is reading a paper-backed book that has on its cover a picture of a *moga*—a modern Japanese girl—and an equally sophisticated young man, embracing each other in approved American cinematic style.

There is no room to undress here, so I go outside, slip into a kimono and return with hope that the Japanese gentlemen will soon grow tired of talking and reading love stories, and will turn out the lights. It is another hour before the cabin is quiet. I venture to open the port window, and cut off the lights. In a little while I am asleep.

Half an hour later I am awake again. The room is bright and someone has closed the port. The husband of the two Chinese ladies is talking in a loud and persuasive voice. In his hands are two bowls of rice and chopped chicken. He is trying to induce the ladies to eat, for they have had nothing but those bananas all day. Neither of them is taking the slightest notice of him, but he is not discouraged. Occasionally he jabs a wife in the back and exclaims:

"*Sa! Ni-ni chefan bu-yao-ah!* This is a deplorable situation. You must eat or you will surely die. Come, now, a little rice inside of you will help matters a great deal. *Sa*! Come quickly!"

After an interminable interval during which all the solicitous man gets for his trouble is an occasional emphatic "bu-yao" from the women, he goes off to where he is probably playing majoing with others like himself, who do not believe in sleep.

Again I put out the lights, open the port. About an hour later I am awakened by loud conversation between the two Japanese. From what I can understand of the talk, it has occurred to one of the men that the other was mistaken in an opinion he voiced earlier in the evening. They are silk merchants and the ensuing argument has to do with some new patterns which they are going to buy in Kwangtung.

The Chinese husband returns with his rice bowls. "*Ni hsueh-chao ah?* When are you going to get up and eat like a human? Verily, it is said that of all animals women are the most stupid"—He chatters on in that incredible Cantonese dialect.

Outside, the waves slap lustily against the sides of the ship. Through the port sifts a gathering circle of faintest light and there is one lingering moment of quiet. The Chinese retires, having finally abandoned his efforts to stimulate appetite in his females. The Japanese silk merchants begin to snore.

In a little while it will be dawn, and all clamor and activity. Then the Japanese will open the port wide to the morning air; then they will consent to cut off the lights; then the Chinese women may even get up and eat some rice and chicken. But it will no longer be possible for me to sleep.

October 14, 1930.

China and Nicaragua Draft Commercial Treaty

A draft agreement of a Sino-Nicaraguan Commercial Treaty has, been concluded between Li Shih-chia, Chinese Charge d'Affaires to Panama and concurrently Consul-General at Nicaragua, and the Nicaraguan Foreign Minister, according to a cablegram received at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs recently. The agreement is understood to contain twelve articles, which have been drawn up in accordance with the principle of equality and reciprocity. It abolishes various restrictions imposed upon Chinese immigrants and provides that Chinese residing in Nicaragua will be accorded similar treatment to that enjoyed by the nationals of other foreign countries.

French Royalists Attack Meeting Friendly to Germans

A *Transocean* message from Paris November 29 stated that about a hundred Royalists tried hard to break up a meeting called to discuss Franco-German relations with a view of finding ways and means for overcoming the present difficulties. Evil-smelling bombs were thrown and the party of Royalists stormed the platform and attacked the speakers, yelling "Friends of the Boches must not be allowed to speak". The police finally cleared the hall and made some arrests.

In spite of such incidents the telegram states that the debate on the revision of the Versailles treaty and on Franco-German relations in general continues to occupy much space in the French press.

A Chinese Reader at Large in Yankeeland

BY ART YUN

An Old Chinese Belief

WHEN God made man of clay, he tried three different times to perfect the baking. The first mold was overdone, thus the black man resulted. The second mold was underdone, thus the white man resulted. The third mold was just slightly tanned, and resulted in perfect baking, thus the yellow man resulted.—From *Plumbers and Heating Contractors' Trade Journal.*

Confucius Among Yankees

Confucius is the best known Chinese figure in America. He is constantly being expounded in lectures, and the man in the street, when he wants to pay you a compliment, refers to Confucius. He is even known in the subway, as Chris Morley has shown in his essay under that title. Now he is being emblazoned in stone and decoration for America's millions.

Emerson Fosdick's million dollar Riverside Church pays tribute to Confucius by his inclusion among the galaxy of great men from religious, philosophic and scientific history. Carved over the main portal Confucius stands together with Moses, Buddha, Luther, Bunyan, Francis of Assisi, Milton and others.

At the New Cathedral of Learning at the University of Pittsburgh Confucius dominates the Chinese classroom. Freshmen who study there will be impressed with his figure and teachings, and will remember him along with Spinoza, Immanuel Kant, Galileo and other great men who parade in memory the other memorial rooms.

A Williamstown Exposure

The father of political Institutes in America is the Williamstown Institute of Politics, and to know that Ivy Lee, "arch publicity agent," has been in control is fascinating information. This inside angle is presented by no less a personage than William Loeb, jr., son of the secretary to President Roosevelt twenty-five years ago. It appeared in the *Outlook and Independent.*

Mr. Loeb's indictment is based on three counts: Disregard for impartiality, a complete departure from the principle avowed orginally of limiting the membership of the Institute to those people whose background and abilities fitted them to make contributions to the discussion, and a lack of discrimination in choosing speakers and round table leaders.

On the first count, he instanced the opening conference on Russia.

"Mr. Ivy Lee," he wrote, "was not only chosen as chairman of the conference but also apparently given free rein in his choice of speakers who, with the exception of Paul Scheffer, formerly Moscow correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, each and all spoke in favor of recognition of Russia and in praise of its present internal conditions. Thus the program which the Institute official obligingly allowed Mr. Lee to draw up contained nine speakers in favor of Mr. Lee's viewpoint and one against it. Incidentally, even the printed programs came from Mr. Lee's office, as did the manuscripts of several of the speakers. Even before the Institute came to its close prominent business men of the United States received with Mr. Lee's compliments, nicely printed accounts of the conference, with the emphasis of the fact that this disinterested body favored recognition of Russia."

Mr. Loeb attacked and ridiculed the Institute in two other general conferences—on Latin America and on India, alleging the same lack of impartiality and the same obvious propaganda methods. He pointed out as typical of the Institute's method that Chairman Garfield went to Washington to consult President Hoover on what subjects he wanted stressed. Since Mr. Hoover, as president of the United States, is head of the Republican party, he said, it is equivalent to asking how the Institute can best further the interests of the Administration.

Ivy Lee, as a publicity man, is in a class by himself. It is our notion that once he was consulted and, perhaps, his services enlisted by the Japanese government. He is a member also of the Institute of Pacific Relations.

A Yankee Objects

A Yankee objects to Dr. Anne Fearn's campaign to extract two and a half million dollars from the American public, even though the money is to expand an American school in Shanghai. There are such disloyal citizens in the United States.

"I object on two counts," he says. "First, it reflects our superiority complex. Why go to China to strut our love for big things? As guests in a foreign land, we ought not to dominate. We ought to be modest. Bigness incites jealousy and isn't conducive to friendship. Also the School while admitting children of other nationalities, especially white Russians, bars Chinese children,

"Second, American children, to be real Americans, must come to America for their education. At least, their higher education. The most that Shanghai might offer is elementary schooling, and two and a half million dollars for elementary school expansion is too much in these days of unemployment when five millions are walking the streets in want and hunger."

China Needs a Swift

There is a book out by the name of "Swift" penned by that literary scholar—Carl Van Doren. Swift, if you don't know him, was the master satirist of his generation and of all time. And that is what China needs at this stage of her history—a Swift to stem off the invading verbal attacks of a host of newspapermen who become famous by writing books about China. By the way, Hallett Abend, as expected, joined the ranks by writing "Tortured China," which comes out flatfootedly for intervention.

Eugene Chen came nearest to being a Chinese "Swift' but Chen lacked literary tastes and background to make his writing universal. He was more like a Junius, if you ask This vigorous interpretation of the great English master of vitriolic comments ought to appeal to young Chinese intellectuals. We quote from Van Doren's searching study:

"He was more ready to bully than to flatter. He used winter speech in the most comfortable summers. Still in his twenties, or just out of them, he raged at Moor Park because he had no place to command. Yet in those same years he flung off a prose satire such as no Englishman had ever written before and suh as no Englishman but Swift ever wrote. In London, scheming to rule among the Whigs or Tories, half winning, and then disappointed after his spell of power, Swift, almost without effort or concern, ruled the wits.

"In Ireland, where he thought of himself as a despairing exile, he wrote pamphlets that are monuments, poems that added to poetry what was almost a new species..... All his hatreds were loves. Swift was a misanthropist. He shrank from women but he made two women famous. He detested Ireland, but he has the eternal affection of the Irish. He loathed the human race but he has been a delight to it for two centuries."

China on Broadway

Mei Lan-fang's trip to Broadway last fall is eminently reflected in the current season. India shipped her most distinguished actor who is appearing under distinguished patronage. Japan, too, is sending one of its famous actors. China find representation in, at least, three plays. Miss Soo Yong, Mei Lan-fang's prologist, is appearing in "On the Spot." "Prince Chu Chang," a musical operetta in Chinese setting is appearing under the Shubert auspices. "Roar China," a play translated from the Russian and based on the Wanhsien incident, opens the Theatre Guild season. "Roar China." which is pro-Chinese, has a flattering cast of forty odd Chinese players made up of students, journalists, engineers, and others. "Storm Over Asia," another Soviet film that puts China in the forefront, was also shown in New York.

Revival of Inter-racial Marriage

Inter-racial marriage has long been a theme of imaginative writers, but not many such autobiographical tales are in existence. I can recall only two outstanding fact books on white-colored marriages. James Weldon Johnson's "Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man" and M. T. F.'s "My Chinese Marriage." Two new biographies have appeared. *Asia* magazine which published the latter in serial form before it achieved book imprimatur is now running one told by a Japanese--the product of a Japanese father and an Irish mother. At the same time, the Vanguard press has released "A Marriage to India" by Mrs. Sarangadhar Das.

In the United States, perhaps the most prejudiced of all nations in race relations, interracial marriages between whites and orientals are growing despite legislative handicaps. Filipinos are most prone to contract marriages with American girls, while, among the better or medium classes, Japanese undoubtedly take first place.

No less than eleven states specifically prohibit by statute intermarriage between whites and members of the Mongolian race. They are Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Wyoming, Nebraska, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia, South Dakota. The wording of the Oregon code of 1919 is typical of most of the jurisdictions: "When either of the parties is a white person and the other is a Negro or Mongolian or person of one-fourth or more of Negro or Mongolian blood, intermarriage with Negro, Chinese, etc , is made a criminal offense."

"New Masses" and China

New Masses, a radical literary monthly edited by Michael Gold, often presents splendid Chinese material. Agnes Smedley recently had an article on "Revolutionary Theatre in China." In the same number was a chapter of H. T. Tsiang's forthcoming novel—"Chinese Red." A couple years ago, Tsiang wrote "Poems of the Chinese Revolution" and, as a result, Upton Sinclair dubbed him, "The poet of the Chinese Revolution." I am not interested so much in Tsiang's philosophy as in his art. If he persists in these English efforts and continues to improve, China might one day have a radical novelist whom the white world will read.

And speaking of novels of protest, a brilliant new work is Mary Heaton Vorse's "Strike." John Dos Passos says it is "a novel told so simply and directly it breaks your heart." It deals with the terrible situation in the textile mills of South Carolina of a few months ago, and is a fine example of how propaganda can be balanced with literary art. China's recent history teems with basic material that, put in an artistic novel, can inform the world of her pains and chains in a way no other medium can so successfully do.

o You Need an American Correspondent?

Edgar Snow, it appears, is making full use of his Chinese material. He writes China up from three angles: pro-China, anti-China, and picturesque China. The first he writes for such publications as *China Weekly Review*, the second for the *New York Sun* of which he is staff correspondent, and the third for the *New York Herald-Tribune*, Sunday Magazine.

We like best his picturesque material; for instance, in a recent *Herald-Tribune*, he had a nice article about Chinese jade, and some time previously, an informative one on "daughters of the Chinese Revolution." We hate most his *New York Sun* correspondence. He and Edward Hunter of Peiping, who also contributes to *China Weekly Review*, succeed in having more and more of their mail correspondences released by the *Sun*.

The extent to which Snow goes to gather the kind of material that the *Sun* will use is shown by one of his recent articles. He culled the most sensational items of Chinese life from Chinese papers for one week, and these he presented as a picture of the horrible ways of Chinese crimes. It was used under such headlines as "Horrible Crimes Reported in All Parts of Country; Fiendish Murders; Baby Only Survivor of Family of Nine Massacred in Shanghai."

I can duplicate Snow's reporting in America with ease. I need not spend a week hunting through American papers. I pick up a single copy of a single American paper—the *New York Daily News*, October 5—the pride of the American publishing world boasting over a million daily circulation. Here is what I find in the headlines:

Arrest Christian Scientist In Girl's Death
Four Men And Women Twist Boy, 3, To Death
Mother Leaps Sixteen Floors To Death
War Grave Desecrated At City Farm
Forty Politicians Flee As Blind Cops Seize Rum
Aged Pair Die In Suicide Compact

Is there any newspaper in China that needs an American correspondent? I figure that if such material about China interests Americans, similar material about America will also interest Chinese.

New York, Nov. 24, 1930.

Standard Oil Cash Dividends Hit New Record Despite Depression

The Carl H. Pforzheimer Co. announced in New York November 25 that the Standard Oil group will make cash dividend payments for 1930 reaching a new high record of G.$286,666,728, representing an increase of G.$17,020,081 over 1929. Despite the depression, none of the Standard Oil companies have failed to make regular quarterly dividends and many declared extra dividends in cash or stock.

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Matrimonial Sanctity in China

(The China Critic, Nov. 13)

While the average Chinese may justly deplore the restrictions placed by the Government upon his political rights and freedom of speech and even of assembly, he is, fortunately or unfortunately far ahead of all other civilized races except the Soviets in the unfettered enjoyment of the freedom of marriage and divorce. The greatest institution of human relationship, the bulwark of Society, is evidently being suffered to sink into the abyss along with other social institutions. Besides facing financial bankrupcy, industrial stagnation, political intolerance, internecine strife, and intellectual poverty, China is confronted today with a relentless force of moral degeneracy, defying and destroying, among other things, the sanctity of marriage.

Marriage in China which for centuries was regarded as an eternal bond that even death could not put asunder, has now become, with the younger generation, almost a child's play of no great consequence. Divorce which was frowned upon by the Chinese public as recently as five years ago is now but a common occurence which scarcely attracts even casual attention. The Government which has stopped at nothing in restricting even the rudimentary rights of a citizen has, strangely enough, remained most indifferent to the tying or untying of marital bonds. A couple may marry today and divorce tomorrow, and in either case the Government may be none the wiser. It requires the registration of neither marriage nor divorce.

Divorce in this age is rightly considered as the inevitable escape from unhappy marriage. The latter is the consummation of love, and the former the salvage of the wreckage of love. In many instances divorce is warrantable just as in others marriage is often a mistake. We are not concerned with divorce *par se* but with the ease with which a divorce may be brought about in this country. Judge Lindsay, America's greatest authority on divorce cases, has shown in his works that divorces may be averted more often than not and that many are averted behind the closed doors of his office before being heard in court. Dr. Holmes, the veteran preacher of the Community Church, New York, has apparently met with great success in what is called the "domestic relations court," which by wise counsel and friendly advice has saved many a married couple from the hardships of divorce. It is clear, therefore, that before a divorce is actually effected, all attempts at reconciliation must be first made. Divorce, in other words, is not the *first* but the *last* remedy for marital unhappiness, but the reverse seems to be the case in Shanghai today.

Many Divorces in Shanghai

The number of divorces granted by the Special District Court in the International Settlemen of Shanghai exceeded 500 for the first half of this year, as reported in the press some two months ago. This gives an average of a little over 80 divorces a month out of a comparatively small population in the Settlement. The situation would loom still more alarming were one to consider the number of divorces which were announced in the press without official registration in court and yet others which were privately arranged between the parties concerned and not announced in the press.

The causes of divorce cannot be studied in detail within the space at our disposal. It seems to us that of all the causes three stand out most noteworthy: incompatibility, infidelity, and non-support. They play havoc with domestic happiness in China no less than in other countries, though to the average Chinese, except the educated, the ideas and ideals represented by them are practically unknown.

Along with its political rejuvenation China is passing through a period of social evolution which is characterised with extreme tendencies among the masses. Love, the basis of all marriages in modern conception, is just another slogan to them and a convenient excuse for the satisfaction of lust. Compatibility as a consequence is never considered in marriage till the effect of its absence is felt in the home. Set free from our time-honored restraint the young men and women of today are thrown together without adequate understanding of their relationships. Physical attraction plays fast and loose in their midst, and these unfortunate young men and women deprived of wholesome home environment, elementary education and, worst of all, imbued with a knowledge of free love gathered from the "mosquito" papers, are seen plunging themselves into wedlock, only to be rudely awakened in due course by the force of incompatibility which frequently finds expression in lingustic brawls and fistic wars. To escape from domestic torture the more daring ones commit what is legally termed "desertion" without appreciating its criminal implications, while the better-informed ones usually come before a court go through the perfunctory proceedings and emerge as free men and women.

Besides the kind of incompatibility which is caused by hasty marriage in a new era of free love, we are also afflicted with another type that has unfortunately arisen from marriages arranged by parents. In the old days marriages of this sort appeared successful because the women were taught to honor and obey their husbands. During this transitional period of social evolution those who were betrothed in early age have, before reaching maturity, caught the new spirit of this century. The man and woman demand of each other that companionship which education has taught them to expect but for which they may look in vain. While incompatibility due to haste in marriage cannot be avoided by legislation, that caused by involuntary marriage may be so avoided. The Government, it seems to us, should declare null and void all betrothals arranged by parents or at least recognize and sustain the right of each individual to annul such a betrothal.

Like imcompatibility, infidelity with men is a new conception in China. Our women have been reared with the sole idea of serving men and remaining loyal to them for better or for worse. The rights of women can never be upheld as long as men are permitted to have as many concubines as his resources would warrant. The Government should make it an *ipso facto* annulment of a marriage when a man takes a concubine and require a substantial amount of alimony for the wife. Such a measure may be objected to on the ground that a man may carry on clandestine affairs outside of his home, but the fact is that, all factors of human nature considered, such affairs are after all conducted under cover and consequently difficult of accomplishment. A man may even feel proud to bring concubines to his home, but one with the barest shred of decency left in him would feel it disgraceful to be "caught" in illegitimate affairs.

The Problem of Non-Support

The problem of non-support is another evil which has developed from marriages consummated through parents. A young man is often forced into wedlock before he is able to acquire means of livelihood. As long as he can depend upon his relatives for support, all is well. The minute such support is withdrawn, domestic woes begin to grace the home. Captain Robert Dollar was reported to have remarked on his last wedding anniversary that, when poverty creeps in, at the back door, love flies out of the window. When marriage of love cannot aways stand poverty, marriage without it is bound to become unbearable in the face of adversity. Such a condition is obviously unfair, alike to those who have to support a dependent young man with a dependent wife and possibly dependent children and these dependents themselves. Were registration required of those who propose to marry, it may be possible to refuse registration when the man is found incapable of maintaining a home. This is but a broad principle which is beset with difficulties, but some measure of control is imperative if China is to build the future generations into self-respecting manhood.

The whole system of marriage and divorce in China is most unsatisfactory. We do not profess to know the remedy, but one cannot deny the obvious truth that, unless some governmental control is exercised, our social system will find itself on the brink of collapse and with it our racial solidarity. The least that the Government may do is to require the registration of marriage and divorce. If it accomplishes nothing else, it may nevertheless make the average man or woman appreciate the sanctity of marriage and seriousness of divorce. It may not insure marital happiness; it will at least reduce domestic misery.

New Officers Appointed for Chekiang Provincial Government

The State Council last week discussed the reorganization of the Chekiang Provincial Government. General Chiang Kai-shek acted as the chairman of the meeting. The resignation of Chang Ching-kiang, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government and Chen Cheng-chun, Director of the Reconstruction Bureau of Chekiang Provincial Government was accepted. It will be recalled that Mr. Chang recently submitted his resignation to the Central Government and suggested that he might devote his full time and energy to the development of reconstruction projects. He is concurrently Chairman of the National Reconstruction Commission of the National Government.

The State Council appointed Chang Lan-hsien Minister of Personnel in the Examination Yuan, Chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government to succeed Chang Ching-kiang. The other newly-appointed members of the Executive Committee of the Provincial Government include Messrs. Chow Chun-hsien, Shih Ying, Chen Pu-luai, Chiang Peh-chen, Fan Cheh, Wang Chen-ying, Chang Lai-yen, and Yeh Cho-tang. Chow Chun-yen was appointed concurrently Director of the Finance Bureau, Shih Ying Director of the Reconstruction Bureau, Chen Pu-luai Director of Educational Bureau, and Chang Lan-hsien Director of Civil Affairs Bureau.

Students and Principal of Nanying Medical School in Court

Students from the Nanying Medical School, Ferry Road, Shanghai, thronged the court room of the Shanghai District Court November 22 to hear the proceedings in a private criminal prosecution filed by eight of their body against the principal Woo Tsong-ching. The complainants, including a girl, were members of the executive committee of the Students Self Government Society and the charges they brought against accused were "malicious accusation and false detention."

Accused denied the charges and brought a counter-charge of malicious accusation against complainants. He alleged that the students were always causing trouble. Judge Kuh ordered a remand. One of the points in dispute is that the students demanded that the financial statement of the college should be made public, but this accused refused to do. As a result, a mass meeting was held on November 5 which led to accused reporting the matter to Gordon Road Police Station. One of the complainants was arrested and detained but eventually was released.

American Congressmen Propose Immigration Restrictions

Representative Albert Johnson of Hoquiam, Washington, has introduced a bill in the U. S. Congress to suspend for five years all immigration into the United States, except "one hundred technical workers." The bill would exclude Filipinos from the United States proper, but would admit them to the Territory of Hawaii.

Asks for Investigation of Chinese Immigration

Representative Samuel Dickstein of New York has introduced in Congress a resolution ordering the House Immigration Committee to investigate the present methods of Chinese immigration and the living conditions among Chinese in the United States.

Congressman Dickstein discussed tong wars in Chinese quarters of American cities, referring particularly to tong killings in large centres, and mentioned specifically New York, Chicago, and San Francisco.

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In the Fields of Finance and Reconstruction

Increased Income at Mukden Station

The Peiying-Liaoning Railway Administration announced on Dec. 3 that the income of the Shenyang (Mukden) station for November was $90,000, an increase of $30,000 above the income for the months of September and October.

Soldiers' Home for Chinkiang

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek announced on Dec. 2 that a home for disabled soldiers would shortly be established at Chinkiang, the capital of Kiangsu province. All base hospitals estalished during the recent civil war have been ordered closed.

Completion of Manchurian Railway

The Manchurian Railway Administration announced on Dec. 5 that the Taoan-Hokiol-Shan railway now under construction, will be completed before the end of the present year. The line will be some 400 li (135 miles) in length and cost approximately $4,000,000.

Legislative Yuan Completes Two Years of Service

The National Legislative Yuan on Dec. 5 held a celebration commemorating two years of service. Hu Han-ming, president of the Yuan, in an address called attention to some of the accomplishments, including the enactment of a complete set of modern criminal and civil laws, the law of family relations and succession, and other legislation.

$3,000,000 Loan at Hankow

The *Shanghai Evening Post* on Dec, 6 published a dispatch from Hankow stating that the Hankow Bankers Association had issued a loan of $3,000,000 to the Ministry of Finance, the loan to be known as the Rehabilitation Loan and to be secured on the salt revenue of Hupeh province. The loan was negotiated by Li Chi-hung, Hupeh Finance Commissioner.

Japan's November Trade with China

According to a report by *Rengo* on Dec. 5, Japan's trade with China for the month of November was as follows:

Exports	Y 29,850,000
Imports	11,930,000
Total	41,780,000
Favouable balance	17,910,000

To Prohibit Melting of "Cash"

The *Kuo Min* news agency on Dec. 2 announced that the Ministry of Finance has in contemplation the adoption of regulations prohibiting the melting of "cash" coins and export of the metal. The report stated that while "cash" are no longer used as currency in the ports, they do, however, still circulate in the interior. Recently it was announced that merchants were buying up the coins, melting them down and exporting the metal.

British Locomotives for the Shenyang-Hailung R. R,

The Mukden authorities annouced tbe arrival on Dec. 5 of four new locomotives which will be placed in service on the Shenyang-Hailung Railway. The locomotives were constructed in Glasgow and are part of a larger order for 24 which was placed last year. The remainder will be delivered before the end of 1931. The locomotives are of a more powerful type than those used previously on the Manchurian railways.

Mukden Census Shows Heavy Immigration

A *Reuter* report from Mukden on Dec. 1 stated that the latest census gives the following details in regard to the population of Mukden: 61,602 families; 225,650 males; 111,072 females.

The population of Mukden shows an increase, as compared with last year, of 13,000.

During the first ten months of this year the number of immigrants to Heilungkiang reached a total of 68,700, mostly from Honan, Shantung, Hopei and Suiyuan.

Sites for Foreign Legations

The National Government has issued instructions to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the Nanking Municipal Government and the Capital Reconstruction Commission jointly to discuss the question of setting aside land in Nanking for foreign governments as sites for buildings suitable for their legations. The said offices are instructed to prepare plans so that these plans can be promulgated at any early date. It is provided that the legations are not to be grouped together in one district; and the areas must not be of too high altitudes.

Hataman Octroi Abolished

The Ministry of Finance at Nanking on Dec. 3 instructed the Peiping Municipal Government to abolish the so-called Hataman Octroi at the end of the present year. As the various middle and primary schools of Peiping have been largely supported by this tax, the authorities have issued instructions for raising the funds in some other manner. The Peiping Octroi tax is a charge on all goods entering the city of Peiping, which has been in existence for many vears, but was greatly increased by Gen. Yen Hsi-shan as a means of raising war revenues early this year.

British Naval Mission to China

A *Reuter* report from London on Dec. 2 stated that Capt. H. T. Ballie-Grohman had been selected to head the British Naval Mission which is being sent to China in accordance with an agreement signed by the British and Chinese Governments at Nanking in June, 1929. The British Naval Mission will serve in an advisory capacity in assisting the Chinese Government in the development of a modern Navy. Capt. Ballie-Grohman will hold the rank of Commodore in the Chinese navy and will be associated with Admiral Chen Shao-kuan. Other members of the Mission will proceed to China during 1931.

Russo-Japanese Traffic Conference in Manchuria

A dispatch by the Japanese *Rengo* service on Dec. 6 from Tokyo stated that arrangements have been made by Russo-Japanese railway and steamship interests to hold an important traffic conference in Tokyo on Jan. 19 The conference is expected to last ten days and will be attended by representatives of the Japanese Railway Ministry, Korean Railway Administration, South Manchuria Railway, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, Kita Nihon Kaisha, Soviet Mercantile Fleet, Chinese Eastern Railway, and Ussuri Railway. The purpose of the conference is to unify railway and steamship rates and adopt measures for competing with the Chinese railways in Manchuria.

Crisis in American and European Silk Trades

A *Reuter* report from New York on Dec. 2 stated that a wave of feminine economy in the matter of silk lingerie, dresses and stockings is reported to be responsible for the crisis in the real and artificial silk industries; and the leading silk and rayon producers in Europe and the United States are taking co-operative steps to stabilize the industry and to cope with the problem of over-production. Representatives of the rayon industry in the United States are now on their way to Europe to confer with their European *confreres*. The sharp decline in the price of silk has resulted in the real article directly competing with the artificial product. There are now 1,700,000 dozen silk stockings in America above the normal requirements and it is estimated that it will take at least three months to dispose of the surplus.

Officials Must Not Engage in Private Business

The National Government on Dec. 5 issued a mandate strictly prohibiting officials of the government from engaging in private business enterprises. The mandate was issued in accordance with a resolution passed at the recent Fourth Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee. The mandate declared that the practice of officials engaging in private business enterpises seriously interfered with the performance of official duties; prevented officials from keeping aloof from mercenary activities; led to abuse of power and self-aggrandizement, etc. Any official violating the order will be discharged from office and punished.

On the day following the issuance of the mandate, it was announced that Chen Teh-chang, former member of the executive committee of the Shanghai District Party headquarters had been dismissed from office and placed under arrest on a charge of misconduct and corruption while in office.

Personnel of the National Government Ministries

The Central Political Council has made the following appointments:

Minister of Finance: T. V. Soong.
Minister for Foreign affairs:—Dr. C. T. Wang.
Minister of Industry:—H. H. Kung.
Minister for War:—Gen. Ho Ying-ching.
Minister for the Interior:—Liu Shan-chin.
Minister for Communications:—Wang Peh-chun.
Minister of Railways:—Sun Fo.
Minister for Education:—Kao Lu.
Minister for the Navy:—Adm. Yang Shu-chwang.
Minister for Personnel of the Examination Yuan:—Liu Yun-chien.

Most of the above represent confirmation of the present holders of office. Kao Lu, the new Minister for Education, is at present Minister to France.

Reported Satisfactory Operation of Japanese Shale Oil Plant

The *Manchuria Daily News*, Japanese newspaper published in the English language in Dairen, stated in its issue of Nov. 29 that the Fushun Shale Oil Plant established by the South Manchuria Railway at the the Fushun colliery near Mukden is now operating satisfactorily and had negotiated a contract on Nov. 21 with the Imperial Japanese Navy for the sale of 27,000 tons of heavy oil. The plant produces three types of by-products, paraffin, ammonium sulphate and coke. The Ammonium Sulphate is exported to South China while the Coke is shipped to Japan. The Paraffin is being shipped to Japan where it is sold on the Osaka market. The heavy oil, chief product of the refinery, is to be sold to the Japanese Navy, the first order being for 27,000 tons. According to the report, the Shale Oil Plant hopes to turn out 55,000 tons next year, all of which will go to the Japanese Navy. According to present plans the plant, in addition to heavy oil output, will turn out next year 15,000 tons of crude paraffin, 18000 tons of ammonium sulphate and 5,000 tons of coke.

Navigation Affairs Bureau Law Revised by Legislature

The Legislative Yuan on Dec. 1 announced the revision of the law governing the establishment of the Navigation Affairs Bureau. According to the new Law, the Bureau shall have jurisdiction over all navigation affairs pertaining to (1) vessels plying between ports situated in two or more different provinces, and (2) oceangoing vessels.

The Bureau shall have two departments. The 1st Department shall attend to (1) custody of official documents; (2) issue of orders; (3) custody of seals, (4) formulation of budgets; collection of income and payment of disbursements; (5) compilation of statistics and reports; and (6) matterwhich do not belong to the province of the 2nd Deparments.

The 2nd Department shall attend to (1) examination routes; (3) registration of shipping; (4) examination and suppervision of members and crews and pilots; (5) matters pertaining to ship-building; (6) dredging of water-ways; and (7) issue of certficates to incoming and outgoing vessels.

The Bureau shall have from one to eight technical experts and a staff of from eight to twelve members.

$1,000,000 Irrigation Project for Shensi Province

According to a report of the China International Famine Commission at Peiping on Dec. 2, O. J. Todd, American, who occupies the position of chief engineer with the Commission, has been appointed field engineer of the Lungtungchu irrigation project in Shensi province. The commission also voted to appropriate the sum of $145,000 to cover the initial expenses. The appointment of Mr. Todd as chief engineer of the Shensi project was made in recognition of his work in connection with a somewhat similar enterprise in Suiyuan province last year. As the Suiyuan project still requires considerable work next spring before completion, Sig. Eliassen, assistant to Mr. Todd will have charge of the Shensi work pending Mr. Todd's arrival. The Shensi provincial government has agreed to appropriate the sum of $400,000 toward the total cost of the work which is estimated at $1,000,000. The Lungtungchu irrigation project in Shensi province involves the drawing of sufficient water from the King River to irrigate some 60,000 acres of land, now subject to drought. The scheme will provide work for several thousand famine refugees and when completed is expected

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to relieve a large section of the province from periodic droughts which have been responsible for past famine conditions.

Chinese Builds 8-Story Office Building at Shanghai

O. S. Lieu, well known Chinese businessman at Shanghai, has announced the completion early in 1931 of a new 8-story office building which is being constructed on Szechuen Road, near Avenue Edward VII in the International Settlement. The building, which cost approximately Tls. 500,000 will be one of the most modern in the city. A new bank to be organized by Mr. Lieu will occupy the gound floor while the first, second and third floors will be occupied by companies for which Mr. Lieu acts as managing director, including the Kailan Sales Agency, Hwa Tung Coal Mining Company, Hwa Fung Enamel Company, China Match Company, China Coal Briquette Company, Lieu Ong-kee Company and Ching Hwa Wharf Company. The remainder of the structure will be rented. Elliott Hazzard is the architect.

According to the Trade and Building supplement of the *Shanghai Evening Post* for December 6 the number of building permits issued in the International Settlement and French Concession for Nouvember showed a decrease of 370 from the preceding month. The number of permits issued was 939.

The Municipality of Greater Shanghai (Chinese city) has announced that in future all architectural designs submitted to the Public Works department must be in the Chinese, instead of the English language. The order stated that unless designs contain inscriptions in Chinese they will not receive consideration.

Air-Mail Service from Nanking To North China Cities

The China National Aviation Corporation, organized by Chinese-American interests two years ago, announced on Dec. 5 that an air-mail-passenger service between Nanking and Peiping including intermediate cities will be started immediately after the new year. The route will follow the Tientsin-Pukow railway with stops at Hsuchowfu, Tsinan, Tientsin and elsewhere. The Ministry of Communications has requested all provincial and municipal officials along the route to extend cooperation.

According to a report from Canton on Dec. 4 preparations have been made for inaugurating a regular air-service between Canton and Swatow, the second service to be inaugurated in Kwangtung province, the other between Canton and Wuchow already being in operation.

The Ministry of Communications also has announced the inauguration of the Shanghai-Nanking-Chengtu (Szechuen) service, also operated by the China National Aviation Corporation, on Dec. 16. One round trip will be made four days a week between Hankow and Ichang. Passenger fares will be $52 for a single trip and $78 for a round trip. A letter from Shanghai to Hankow will cost 30 cents and from Hankow to Ichang, 15 cents.

The original plan to create a separate air-ministry in the cabinet has been abandoned, but in future the aviation department under the Ministry of War will be entirely independent in peace times and directly under the jurisdiction of the National Government Council. In time of war the aviation department will automatically come under the control of the Commander-in-Chief.

Provisions of New National "Law of the Press'

According to a *Reuter* report from Nanking on Nov 29, the more important provisions of the new press law enacted by the National Government Legislative Yuan on Nov. 29 are as follows:

1.—Newspapers or other periodicals may register with the local provincial or municipal government which, in turn, will forward their applications to the Ministry of the Interior.

2.—Newspapers or other periodicals may not publish the following:—

(a) Articles or news attacking the Kuomintang or the San Min principles;

(b) Articles or news prejudicial to the interests of the National Government or of the Chinese people;

(c) Articles or news endangering public safety;

(d) Articles or other matter prejudicial to good morals.

3.—The space used for the correction of incorrect "stories" may not be bigger than that used for the original "story," but no correction is to be accepted after six months of the appearance of a "story."

4.—Local provincial or municipal governments may order the seizure of the paper or other periodical which has violated any of the above articles.

5.—The Ministry of the Interior may order the seizure by the Customs of any foreign newspaper or other periodical found to have violated any of the above articles.

6.—Any newspaper which is found to have published incorrect news is liable to a fine not exceeding $200.

7.—Any paper that has not been registered may be fined.

8. In time of war any newspaper or other periodical publishing information that is banned is liable to a fine not over $1,000 and the person responsible may be imprisoned for a period not exceeding one year.

9. Those who knowingly distribute or sell copies of papers or other periodicals that are banned by the Government are liable to a fine not exceeding $500 or a prison sentence not exceeding six months.

China's Salt Production and Consumption, 1929

(Nan Kai Statistical Service, Nov. 10)

In the 1929 issue of the *Salt Administration Annual* published by the Salt Bureau of the Ministry of Finance, the statistics on China's salt production and consumption have been given according to districts. These statistics are reproduced in the accompanying table. According to this table, the total production of Mongolia, Shensi, Kansu, Kokonor, Sinkiang and Tibet because of lack of reports reaches 46,948,729 piculs, while the total consumption amounts only to 36,436,748 piculs. Consequently, there is an excess production of 10,511,981 piculs, or 22.3 percent of the total production. Of this excess, 6,513,772 piculs, or 61 percent, are exported to foreign countries, chiefly to Japan. An examination of the same table shows that in the total salt production, the Hwai River District occupies the first place, contributing about one fourth, or 23.2 percent. It is for this reason that this district, after having met the requirements for its own consumption, has an excess production of 106 percent available for other districts or for export to foreign countries. Seven other districts, like the Hwai River District, have an excess production of a varying quantity, while only two districts, namely, Manchuria and Szechuen, consume more salt than they actually produce.

Statistics on China's Salt Production & Consumption, 1929

(in piculs)

	PRODUCTION		CONSUMPTION		BALANCE	
District	Quantity	%	Quantity	%	Quantity	%
Hwai River District	10,873,513	23.2	5,908,173	12.6	4,965,340	10.6
Szechuen	6,398,228	13.6	6,637,939	14.1	—239,711	—0.5
Shantung	5,577,551	11.9	4,735,970	10.1	841,581	1.8
Ch'ang Lu	5,095,508	10.9	3,054,328	6.5	2,041,180	4.4
Kwangtung, Kwangsi	4,902,084	10.4	4,641,342	9.9	260,742	0.5
Chekiang	4,474,219	9.5	3,512,988	7.5	961,221	2.0
Manchuria	4,051,450	8.6	4,537,286	9.7	—485,836	—1.1
Fukien	3,117,880	6.7	1,627,045	3.5	1,490,845	3.2
Hotung	2,029,601	4.3	1,367,700	2.9	661,901	1.4
Yunnan	428,695	0.9	413,977	0.9	14,718	—
Total	46,948,729	100.0	36,436,748	77.7	10,511,981	22.3

Possibility of New "Oil-War" in the Far East

The *Japan Chronicle* (Kobe) on Nov. 27 published an article stating that the outbreak of a new "oil war" in the markets of the world is foreshadowed by the action of the Export Petroleum Association, Incorporated, in cancelling its whole price-list for export products. The association was organized about two years ago for the purpose of maintaining a uniform price for exported American oil products. The avowed object in thus releasing American exporters from the obligation to sell only at the comparatively high prices fixed by the association is to enable them to carry on in foreign markets, especially in India, the Straits Settlements, and the Far East, a competitive battle against the Royal Dutch-Shell group, and thus reply to the competition of the Royal Dutch in the domestic market in the United States.

For 18 months the competition of the Royal Dutch, operating through the Shell Union Oil Corporation, of which it has 70 per eent. control, has been increasing in range and intensity, notably in New York and the New England States, where the Shell Union Oil Corporation operates through the Shell Eastern Petroleum Corporation, a subsidiary which it owns outright.

The severity of this competition has increased with the development of the Shell's cheap sources of supply in Venezuela, and has resulted inter alia in an agitation among the independent producers of the mid-continental field for a tariff of $1 per barrel on oil. This demand was rejected by the Senate in the spring by a very small majority, and is being pressed with renewed vigor at the present time. However, many larger American companies are themselves importers, so that for this, and other reasons salvation by way of tariff finds little favor with them. For some time the Standard Oil Company of New York, the Vacuum Oil Company, the Standard Oil Company, the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the Texas Corporation have been clamoring for a free hand to retaliate against the Royal Dutch in foreign markets unhampered by the desire of other American companies represented in the Export Association, but only faintly interested in export markets, to maintain the high level of export prices in order to stabilize the domestic market.

During the past weeks the cutting of the prices of petrol in the United States, occasioned in part by Shell competition, has been carried on in drastic fashion, and led to a sitation regarded as critical. Protests against the export price list became more vehement, and have now culminated in its cancellation, which, in many quarters, is expected to be followed by the dissolution of the Export Petroleum Association.

Saratsi Irrigation Project To Be Completed Next Year

A report issued by the China International Famine Relief Association at Peiping on Nov. 7 stated that work has been suspended for the winter on the $750,000 Saratsi irrigation project, which is intended to help convert "China's Sorrow", as the Yellow River is known, into "China's Blessing." O. J. Todd, chief engineer for the China International Famine Relief Commission, under whose charge the work has been progressing, has returned to Peiping and now is inspecting another large irrigation project to be known as Lungtungchu in Shensi Province, over which he is expected to assume full charge as the chief engineer of the C. I. F. R. C.

The Saratsi project will be resumed early next year, to be completed by the summer. About 250,000 acres of land will receive water as a result. Provincial authorities agreed to pay $300,000 of the total expense, and the China International Famine Relief Commission put forward the rest, $400,000 coming from the United States $50,000 from other sources. First work was started on July 4, 1929 on this biggest famine preventive, labor relief project ever attempted in China.

As work progressed duriug last summer and this fall, the residents of Saratsi and vicinity became more and more interested, and now there is a general demand that the project be completed in the spring so that the Yellow River water may be put on the adjoining lands. The larger land owners are especially anxious that the canal work be completed promptly.

Mr. Todd expects that next spring there will be sufficient local labor through April and May to dig the remaining land, totaling 250,000 *fang* (one fang equals 3.285 cubic meters) on the main canal. The completion of the laterals will follow rapidly. Only normal rates of pay on a piece basis are offered, as it is not considered good policy to bid against farmers for the limited labor supply nor to complete the work without a fair share of local cooperation.

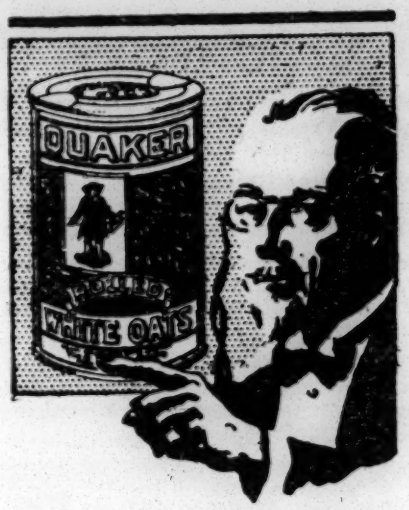
In the spring another check gate and four to six lateral head gates will be constructed. Probably five more timber bridges will be built across the main canal. Other structures such as timber bridges crossing the laterals will be built as local demands occur.

Co-operation on the part of the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway continued throughout the summer and fall. Good facilities were given for the movement of cement, timber and other supplies, all this being handled as a free contribution by the government toward the work.

Local disturbances caused by armed bands coming north of the Yellow River into the Saratsi region on October 10 and later made it advisable to close the work three weeks earlier than had been planned. This did not, however, stop completion of the structures which already were practically finished for the year. It only curtailed the amount of earthwork planned for October and early November. The project in the closing month was visited by Nelson T. Johnson, the American minister to China, then on a two weeks journey in the interior.

During summer and fall the project went forward with an average working force of something under 1,000

(Continued on page 70)



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Men and Events

Edwin Marx of the United Christian Missionary Society at Nanking was in Shanghai this week.

L. T. Chen delivered a lecture on "Liang Chi-chao and His Age" at the Shanghai Foreign Y.M.C.A. December 5.

The American Union School at Ningpo opened a new memorial hall recently. It is being used as a gymnasium and auditorium.

E. W. P. Mills has been appointed British Cousul at Ningpo. He will however, reside at Shanghai, visiting Ningpo periodically.

The American Community Chest, of which T. C. Britton is treasurer, announces that it has received to date Mex. $2,638.42 in response to recent appeals.

Rev. and Mrs. E. M. Smith of the American Presbyterian Mission departed from Ningpo last week for a 12-months' holiday in the United States.

Mrs. Victor Bruce, who recently flew from England to Tokyo, sailed for Vancouver from Yokohama December 5. She will resume her flights upon arrival there.

The death occurred December 5 of B. T. Heiss, manager of the China Trading Corporation, Tientsin. Advices from Tientsin indicate that he committed suicide.

The American Masonic Temple Association, Shanghai, will celebrate the first anniversary of its original housewarming by giving an entertainment and dance Friday evening, December 19.

The *Kuo Min* News Agency states that the press report of the alleged engagement of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's younger sister to Soong Tse-an, a brother of Madame Chiang Kai-shek, is untrue.

The annual meeting of the Amer ican University Club on December 16 will be addressed by Dr. Lin Yu-tang of the Central Research Bureau, said to be "the leading literary critic" of China to-day.

Dr. Wellington V. K. Koo, former Foreign Minister and Premier of the Peking government, and Mrs. Koo, who have been in Shanghai for some time, have returned to their home in Tientsin. They made the trip by rail via Nanking.

Funeral services for the late Mrs. Lutie Sutcliffe were held December 4 in the Community Church, Shanghai, by Rev. W. Luccock and the Rev. Sydney Andersen, of the Moore Memorial Church. Interment took place at Hungjao cemetery.

The only daily paper in the German language published in China appears in Tientsin. It is known as the *Deutsche-Chinesiche Nachrichten*. It was established about two months ago. The Shanghai office is located at 45 Kiangse Road.

A telegram from London December 8 stated that a body, found at the foot of cliffs at Aberystwyth, Cardigan, has been identified as that of Thomas Richards, 57 years of age, formerly a missionary in China and South Africa.

The American Consul General and Mrs. Douglas Jenkins proceeded to Nanking December 9 to attend a dinner given by the American Minister to China, Nelson T. Johnson, to the heads of the Yuans. They returned to Shanghai December 11.

The former Nanyang College, near Shanghai, which has, owing to administrative changes, had various names in the past four years, including that of Chiao Tung Pu Nanyang University, has officially assumed the name of Chiao Tung University.

Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Bates of the United Methodist Mission departed from Ningpo during this week, proceeding to England via Siberia. Mr. Bates had been foreign advisor to the United Methodist College at Ningpo. He is returning to the ministry at home.

The Executive Yuan has granted the petition of Mr. Hsu Tsu-shan, Special Commissioner of Weihaiwei, requesting leave to visit the Capital to consult with the Central Authorities relative to the Customs and other important matters in the district.

The Government of Chosen (Korea) has promulgated an Opium Shipment Control Act. The regulations specify that no Japanese vessels can undertake transport of opium except for account of the government or except when such transport is previously permitted by the Government.

Funds are being raised to erect a memorial to Marie Raffo Barr of Soochow and Shanghai. It will be placed in the new building of the National Committee of the Y. W. C. A. of China in Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai. So far $1,700 has been raised for the memorial.

The Shanghai chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution met at the home of Mrs. James Macbeth in Avenue Dubail, Shanghai, December 10. Major C. P. Holcomb was the principal speaker. He discussed the work of General Frederick Townsend Ward in China.

First prize in the Canidrome ballroom fox-trot contest December 4 was won by Miss Elsie Kwok, and her eldest brother Walter Kwok. The father of these two popular young folks is Kwok Bew, managing director of the Wing On Company and director of the Shanghai Mint.

A new set of Postal Regulations has been drafted by the Directorate-General of Posts in compliance with an order of the Ministry of Communications. The new draft will be submitted to the Ministry for approval prior to its formal transmission to the Legislative Yuan.

Julean Arnold, U. S. Commercial Attache, was host at a dinner party given December 5 at his home in Shanghai in honor of a number of Chinese officials, including Chao Yu-ching, Shanghai Pacification Commissioner, and Hsu Mei-cheng, Reconstruction Commissioner for Fukien.

Mrs. Cornelius Van H. Engert, the wife of the First Secretary of the United States Legation in Peking, arrived in Shanghai December 8, accompanied by their two children. She was met in Shanghai by Mr. Engert, who is now with the American Minister in Nanking. They later departed for Tientsin.

The Japan Oil Company announces that a huge natural gas stratum has been discovered at the Kinsui Oil Field in Formosa. The stratum lies about 1,200 yards below the surfuce and produces large quantities of gas daily. The management of the company is using part of the supply to produce gasoline.

The *Japan Advertiser*, whose plant in Tokyo was wiped out by a fire on the night of November 4, and which has since not appeared, will resume publication in the near future, according to a recent announcement by B. W. Fleisher, the proprietor. Some of the necessary machinery is being shipped from Shanghai.

Dr. Monlin Chiang, the former Minister of Education, who was recently appointed president of Peiping University, proceeded to Nanking end of last week preparatory to proceeding to Peiping to take up his new post. Kao Lu, at present Minister to Paris, has been appointed to succeed Dr. Chiang as Minister of Education.

The Chinese Ratepayers' Executive Committee at a recent meeting decided to propose to the Shanghai Municipal Council that at least 20 per cent of the revenues of the Municipality should be expended for educational purposes and of this amount 15 per cent should be spent for the education of Chinese in the Settlement.

Edgar Snow, formerly engaged in newspaper work in Shanghai, is now in Yunnanfu, on a tour of Oriental countries on behalf of the *Consolidated Press*, Washington, D. C. From Yunnan, Mr. Snow is proceeding to French Indo-China, Straits Settlements, Dutch East India, Afghanistan and thence through Europe.

Two hundred armed men in plain clothes entered the Customs enclosure at Chefoo by force early in the morning of December 9, held up the watchman and a tidewaiter and removed 50 cases of rifles which had arrived there from Dairen December 5. The rifles, it is reported, were taken to a near-by godown, whence their probable destination is some interior point.

Chinese Communists, demonstrating in a Chinese restaurant in Hongkong December 9 shot at close range and killed outright a Chinese lance-sergeant-detective. Seven shots were fired and after killing the detective, the Communists decamped after distributing a number of red leaflets. The Chinese detective who was killed had been engaged in anti-Communist work recently.

A recent Nanking telegram stated that Li King-lun, (Frank Lee) the Administrative Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, will be appointed Minister to France to succeed Kao Lu, who was recently appointed Minister of Education. Wang Cha-cheng is to succeed Mr. Li. T. L. Soong, brother of Finance Minister T. V. Soong will be promoted standing Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs to succeed Wang Chia-cheng.

Shanghai Chinese Object to Increased Water Rates

As a result of the Shanghai Waterworks Co. having several months ago announced a surcharge on their former rates the Chinese Ratepayers Association made a protest and a committee was appointed to investigate the claim of the Company that the higher rates were justified owing to the increased cost of labor, materials, etc. The net result of the investigation was that the Chinese decided that the increase was not justified and the matter has now come to the point where the Shanghai Waterworks threatens to stop the supply of water from all delinquents.

In an interview appearing in the Shanghai *Noon Express* recently an official of the Chinese Ratepayers Association declared that the Association objects to the increase for a number of reasons. The high fixed dividend is one cause of the increase, he said. The company has also granted special dividends to the shareholders, while its expenditure is unduly high. These are some of the principal factors contributing to the increased rates as the investigation of the books has revealed. He strongly refuted the theory that the silver slump rendered the increase necessary.

The speaker scored the Shanghai Municipal Council for failing to observe Art. 18 of the agreement between the Council and the water company, which stipulates that proposals for increase of water rates should be placed before the Council five months in advance. In the present instance the company approached the Council as late as July and the latter sanctioned the increase as effective from September first. Only two months transpired between the application for increase and and its coming into effect.

The company has not yet carried out its threat of stopping water supply, the official observed. In case they should make such an unwarranted move, he said, the Chinese ratepayers will summon an emergency meeting to decide upon the most effective measure of counteracting the Company's action.

The speaker deplored that the Shanghai Municipal Council had given a very unsatisfactory reply to the Association's request to prevent the unwarranted step of the water company. The Council's letter, he said, emphasizes that when consumers refuse to pay the approved rates the company is at liberty to stop the supply.

A Plea for the Remonetization of Silver

A strong plea for the remonetization of silver at a price fixed at about 24 pence per ounce was made by Lord Brabourne, presiding at the annual meeting in London December 2 of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa, Ltd. Lord Brabourne said that the world's present gold production of £83,000,000 to £85,000,000 annually (of which South Africa accounts for about a half) will probably have fallen in ten years to £55,000,000, and in another five years South African production will not exceed £10,000,000 per annum.

J. F. Darling, director of the Midland (England) Bank, Ltd., addressed the Congressional silver subcommittee in Washington December 3. He urged that the nations of the world should seek an immediate remedy for the depressed price of silver, or dire consequences were probable.

Senator Pittman, chairman of the sub-committee, advocated a world conference to stabilize the silver market.

The possibility of an Anglo-American agreement in regard to the use of gold reserves was mentioned by William Graham, the president of the British Board of Trade, in a speech at Middlesborough recently. Mr. Graham said he fervently hoped that American and British financial authorities would be able to arrive at such an agreement which would provide on a sound basis, a great credit structure, so as to minister to their common recovery. That necessarily depended on the central banks, he said, but the British Government was alive to the necessities of the situation.

Women to be Appointed School Inspectors in Liaoning

According to dispatches from Mukden, the Liaoning government will shortly hold an examination to select women candidates for positions as school inspectors in various districts. On the order of the provincial Commissioner of Education, magistrates in Liaoning have sent the names of applicants to Mukden. Most of the applicants are primary school teachers.

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華北明星

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303 KA NAM TONG,
CANTON, CHINA. BOX 26.

Who's Who in China

王樹常字庭五
Wang Shu-chaag

Wang Shu-chang, government official; born at Liaochung, Lianoing: graduate of the Japanese Military Officers' Academy, Tokyo; joined the staff office at Mukden, 1920; chief of staff to the Military Governor of Heilungkiang, 1921; chief counsellor to the late Chang Tso-lin, 1925; commander of the 10th division of the 3rd & 4th Army Corps of the Fengtien Forces; director of the Bureau of Bodern Defense, 1928; member of the Heilungkiang Provincial Government, 1930; now, Chairman of the Hopei Provincial Government, Tientsin, Hopei.

Mei Chi-chu, better known as E. K. Moy, journalist; born in the United States, at Philadelphia, 1895, of parents from Kwangtung Province; joined Tung Meng Hui in 1910 and was English secretary of the branch established in New York following Dr. Sun Yat-sen's last visit there; at the outbreak of the 1911 Revolution, was delegated by Tung Meng Hui to take course in aeronautics; first English secretary of the Kuomintang in New York; in 1917, drafted plan adopted by American Government to mobilize and handle farm labor throughout the country; organized and was made executive secretary of the Farm Labor Administration in Illinois under the State Council of Defense, 1917-19; special representative therein of the U. S. Department of Labor; director of the China Trade Bureau, New York, established by the Canton Government, 1921-24; managing editor of the *China Review*, New York, 1921-24; American correspondent for a number of Chinese papers, 1922-27; American representative of the Nationalist News Agency, 1927; manager, New York bureau of the Kuo Min News Agency, 1928; organized and directed publicity in connection with American tour of Mei Lan-fang, 1930; well known in American journalistic and international circles as public speaker; director of New York Newspaper Club, 1929-30; president of the Association of Foreign Press Correspondents in the U. S. A., 1929-30; present address: Kuo Min News Agency, Shanghai; American address: c/o United Press Associations, 63 Park Row, New York.

E. K. Moy (Mei Chi-chu)
梅其駒

Shu-lun Pan, chartered accountant; born at Ishing, Kiangsu, 1805; attended the Naval Officers' College in Nanking and was graduated from the wireless class of the college, 1914; served as a wireless officer in several crusiers; assistant engineer in the Nanking mint, 1915; joined the St. John's University as a junior student, 1919 and was graduated from the School of Arts, specialising in economics, 1921; won a scholarship from the Nanyang Brothers, Tobacco Company through competitive examination and was sent to U. S. A. to pursue advanced study, where he first attended Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, specialising in accunting and received M. A. degree in 1923; later went to Columbia and continued his study of economics and obtained degree of Ph. D. in 1924, his doctoral dissertation being "Trade of United States with China;" returned to China in 1924 and joined the Shanghai College of Commerce, first as a professor and then dean of the College; later, dean of the Government Chinan University, Chengju, Shanghai; started his career as a chartered accountant in 1926 and for a time, concurrently served as accounting advisor to the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce of the Peking Government and now to the Ministries of Finance and of Industry, Commerce and Labor, Nanking; author of "Trade of United States with China," "Bookkeeping and Accounting," and "Corporate Finance" (in English); and "Advanced Bookkeeping" and "Chinese Corporate Accounting" (in Chinese); address: 62, Kiangsi Road, Shanghai.

Shu-lun Pan (Pan Shu-lun)
潘序倫

Shao Yuan-chung, government official and veteran Kuomintang member; born at Shaosing, Chekiang, 1889; member of Tungmenhui; participated in the 1911 revolution; editor-in-chief of the Shanghai *Mingkuo* News, counsellor of the Shanghai Chiaotungpu, Kuomintang, and chief of its editing bureau, 1912; chief secretary of the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters of the Yangtze valley during the expedition against Yuan Shih-kai, 1913; commander of the revolutionary forces in Shaosing, Chekiang; assisted general Chen Chi-mei in the revolution in Shanghai and participated in the battle of Shao-

邵元冲字翼如
Shao Yuan-chung

hu, 1914; garrison commander of Shantung, 1916; acting chief secretary of the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters inCanton during the constitutional campaign 1917; went to U.S.A. 1919 where he was graduated from the University of Wisconsin and Columbia University, investigated labor and socialist organizations,became contributing editor to the Chinese papers in San Francisco, St Louis, Victoria, Toronto, etc., 1919-1923; went to Europe in the summer of 1923 and assisted in the promotion of party affairs in England, France and Germany; accompanied Chiang Kai-shek as special envoy to Moscow sent by Dr. Sun, 1923; after his return in 1924, he became member of the Central Executive Committee, chief secretary of the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters in Canton, professor and head of the department of political science of theWhampoaMilitary Academy; went north in the winter of the same year and became chief private secretary of Dr. Sun's headquarters, member of the Peking political council, president of the *Peking Kuomin Daily News;* civil governor of Chaomei Kwangtung, after the death of Dr. Sun, 1925; head of the young men department of the Central Executive Committee, 1926; member of the reorganization committee of the Chekiang Provincial Party Headquarters; member of the political council of the said province and concurrently Mayor of Hangchow, 1927; chief secretary of the political council of Canton, member of the reconstruction committee of Kwangtung and Kwangsi, head of the political science department of the Central Military Academy, president of the Chiehkuo weekly association, 1928; now, member of the Central executive Committee of Kuomintang, member of the Central Political Council, vice chairman of the examination commission of Examination Yuan, legislative member and concurrently chairman of the economic committee of Legislative Yuan; author of the following works; "Labor Conditions in U. S.," "Modern Labor Problems," "Local Government during Tutelage Period," "A Short History of Revolution in Foreign Countries." "Sunyat-senism," "Revolutionary History of General Chen Chi-mei," "Background of Chinese Revlution," "Way to National Reconstruction," (already published); "Memoirs of Dr. Sun's Constitutional Campaign," "Labor Conditions in Europe," "Social and Economic Reconstruction in Europe and America," "Chronicle of the World's Social Movement," "Dictionary of Social Problems," (to be published); address; c/o Legislative Yuan, Nanking.

1,400 Chinan University Students Go on Strike

More than 700 students of the university department of the Chinan University went on strike last week in sympathy with 700 middle school students who had previously gone on strike. The trouble started when the school authorities expelled 11 middle school students. Armed police, anticipating trouble, have been put on guard. The school authorities state that they are prepared to call upon the military for assistance, in case necessity arises.

Dr. H. H. Kung Resigns but Is Instructed by Government to Remain in Office

A *Kuo Min* message from Nanking December 6 stated that Dr. H. H. Kung, formerly Minister of Industry, Commerce and Labor, who was appointed Minister of Industry upon the amalgamation of the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor with the Ministry of Agriculture and Mining, had tendered his resignation from the new post. He was, however, instructed by the National Government, through the Executive Yuan, to remain in office.

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New Books of Interest in the Far East

An Australian Writes on Pacific Questions

The Pacific Basin, by Gordon L. Wood, M. A., Litt. D., F. R. G. S.; The Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1930. 340 pages with bibliographies, index, maps and illustrations.

A little more than a decade ago, when desirous of taking up a study of the Pacific Basin by correspondence with the University of California, that institution informed us that it had no such courses to offer. We were obliged to content ourselves with a study of the early settlement and history of California. Within the past few years there have been studies made and books written so that at the present time much interesting and stimulating material about the Pacific is available.

This book by Dr. Wood of the University of Melbourne is one of the more recent attempts to bring together facts regarding economic geography in a handy volume. The author names the Institute of Pacific Relations as creator of the opportunity for the study resulting in his book. There may be other such books, but we have not seen one which contains so much information about the islands, peoples, resources and products of these Pacific regions. All countries draining into the Pacific are treated, but some are passed by very hastily. Tibet is given 165 words. However, in addition to this single paragraph on Tibet there is a statement in the China section regarding it which we consider incorrect and will therefore quote, giving our reasons for thinking it erroneous.

In writing of the Yangtze River the author states: "In the mountain region the stream is of little use for transportation since it falls at one place nearly 700 feet in 150 miles of its course, and this portion is the main highway of the country. The melting of the snows in Tibet causes great floods, when the river sometimes rises 100 feet in its middle course." This idea of the melting snows from Tibetan mountains as the reason for high water in the Yangtze has been disproved by obsevers for some years past. In his book about the Tibetan Marches, published some fifteen or sixteen years ago, this statement is refuted by J. Huston Edgar, who has spent many years on the China-Tibetan border. The great rise of the Yangtze waters in the summer is due to excessive rains over its basin and not to high snow-melting temperatures on the Tibetan plateau and mountains.

The section of the book which deals with the islands of the Pacific is most interesting, and one enjoys even the names of many of the far-flung islands. A few, such as Yap, Babelthuap and Mortlock, have not fared well at the hands of the name-givers, but what romance there is in the titles of islands and settlements such as Haleakala, Maui, Huahine, Tahiti, Tutuila, Hiva-oa, Rotoava, Raratonga and Tuamotu!

We do not feel capable to criticize the text regarding Australia and the other British possessions in Tasmania and New Zealand, but they should be accurate, as Dr. Wood comes from that part of the world.

The volume is a good text-book for students of the Pacific, and should also find other readers, glad of its concise information. Some of its pages are packed with facts told in a clear and easily read style. We would cite page 219 as one full of information. There are many similar throughout the volume. The illustrative figures and statistical tables throughout the book are helpful and serve to supplement the text. The index is too much confined to a listing of proper names and might well have been enlarged.

A Ford Crosses Soviet Russia

A Ford Crosses Soviet Russia, by Prof. George S. Counts, Associate Director of the International Institute and Professor of Education, Columbia University: The Stratford Company, Boston.

A motor trip of 6000 miles in the United States would not be particularly exciting nor would the driver have much difficulty in finding good roads, plentiful supplies of gasoline, comfortable living quarters and service stations along the way.

When it comes to making a similar trip across Russia, the situation is quite different and one has to admire the "nerve" of a college professor who, without much knowledge of the mechanism of a motor car, took a Ford Tudor to Russia and made a trip lasting several months, during which time he covered about 6000 miles. This is particularly true when one considers that he spoke little Russian and was unable, either prior to arrival in Russia or while en route through Russia, to obtain dependable and accurate information regarding roads, supplies of gasoline, and the kind reception he might get from officials and others.

In addition to difficulties enumerated above, innumerable delays were occasioned by official red tape, so much so that the author says that the number of grey hairs in his head multiplied at an alarming rate during the trip, due to heart-breaking delays caused by administrative inefficiency and bureaucracy.

We are so accustomed to motor cars that it is difficult to realize that there are only 40,000 cars in the entire Soviet Union, and these mostly in the cities. It is difficult to imagine traveling from Odessa to Moscow, about 1000 miles, and meeting only six motor cars!

As Professor Counts made the trip by car to enable him to study the people at close range and their reactions to communism, some of his statements are of interest.

He feels that the people, who are carrying out the general scheme of affairs, are really self-sacrificing, as they are undergoing the hardships now that their successors might benefit. He states that the workmen in the cities are in control and the peasants have little to say about the government.

Tremendous industrial development is taking place, money for this development being secured by exports of their products to foreign countries.

Of the people in general he says "The standard of living and material possessions is extremely low.... and here, (in the cities) as in the villages, the material conditions of existence bear so hard upon the individual that there is neither time nor resources for cultivating many of the graces of life."

He sees many good points in the people and gives the party men full credit for their ideals and self-sacrificing spirit in carrying them out.

Professor Counts selected a Ford because of its reputation for sturdiness, low original cost and ecomomical operation. The car gave excellent service and was practically trouble-proof in a country where car troubles would have been disastrous. It was sold in Russia after the trip for almost as much as the original cost.

As a cross section of many aspects of present day life in Russia, the book is very interesting.

C. V. J.

A Himalayan Interlude

Thin Air—a Himalayan Interlude, by Constance Bridges. Decorations by Ronald Balfour. 384 pages. New York: Brewer and Warren, Inc. G$3.50

The present reviewer accepted with a sigh the task of reading another "first book" of some person who had traveled off the beaten track and wrote about it afterwards, at the behest of kind but thoughtless friends. The sigh shortly became a gasp for more air, for almost immediately Mrs. Bridges proceeds to draw her readers into the high altitue of the Himalayas, where the air is thin. The author of "Thin Air" is indeed to be congratulated for a maiden effort, for she does not give us a dull account of visual sights, but weaves into her record much of that vital force termed Life, in a record of fact wherein real names are not used.

"Thin Air" discloses to view a party of four, English and Americans, three men and one woman, as they reach the Vale of Kashmir, that almost mythical portion of country the very name of which indicates romance. They live on a most perfect houseboat at Srinagar. They go on a near-processional march to Leh, near the Thibetan border, and back by another route to Srinagar. But, what chapters recording travel up eleven to fifteen thousand feet can be staid and ordinary? The author adds greatly to the attractiveness of her book by bringing in a spiritual adventure—the meeting with David Wendell, a young American of unlimited wealth, who is seeking to do good, even though he is eligible to Nirvana, if only he can reach a certain person at Leh. But he disappears before he has the chance to become an Adept, even though already credited with the powers of a Yogi. From the place Wendell disappeared to Leh and a portion of the journey back is taken up with the mysteriousness of his loss, which gives the writer the opportunity to show "her ability to suffuse her writing with the disquieting atmosphere of high altitudes."

M. V.

Holiday Reading

The Week-End Library, Issue of 1930. New York: Doubleday, Doran & Co.

The vexatious problem of just what and how much to take along to read in the leisure of one's vacation has been solved during the last three or four years in a most satisfactory manner by the publishers of "The Week-End Library." In the 1930 edition the index shows a careful and discriminating choice on the part of the editors, for they have included in it as many as possible of the things that most persons have promised themselves to read sooner or later. Between its vivid orange covers its 1,496 pages generously disgorge two full-length novels, two novelettes, four short stories, two mysteries, three humorous tales, two true adventures, two selections from biographies, one brilliant essay, and eight poems—an excellent selection whereby the most fastidious reader may find his tastes in contemporary literature appeased.

Briefly, for it is impossible in a short review to give an adequate idea of the contents of this liberal anthology, the volume includes Somerset Maugham's "Of Human Bondage," the story of Philip Carey, a young and extremely sensitive boy, who seeks for the meaning of life. Failing to find it in science, despairing of finding satisfaction in adventure, discovering that his ideals are but dust, he finds an answer to the meaningless; myriad facts of life in a woman, concluding that "the simplest pattern, that in which a man was born, worked, married, had children, and died, was the most perfect." It is a brilliantly analytical picce of work.

In addition there is Christopher Morley's novel, "Where the Blue Begins," the wise, humorous, and tender phantasy of the dog Gissing's search for God—a commentary on the somewhat pathetic ways of men. Joseph Conrad's "Youth" is a recapturing of a moment of the eternal intoxication, strength, and glamor of youth—the story of Marlow's first trip to the East, while H. G. Wells' "The Time Machine," with its perspective of centuries, induces the reader's imagination to soar in the infinite.

For humor there is Irvin S. Cobb's "Speaking of Operations," a hilarious oddyssey through hospitals, Donald Ogden Stewart's irreverent parody of Harold Bell Wright, "How Love Came to General Grant," and Don Marquis' incomparable "The Revolt of the Oyster."

A brilliantly caustic essay, "America," by Aldous Huxley, selections from T. E. Laurence's "Revolt of the Desert," T. S. Stribling's perplexing "A Passage to Benares," "The Investors," from the redoubtable Edgar Wallace, "How to Work up a Panic," by Bouck White, Helen Keller's "Our Mark Twain," selections from Walt Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," and short stories by Edna Ferber, Frances Noyes Hart, Stephen Vincent Benet, and Arnold Bennett complete the contents of a book that is without doubt one of the most valuable of this season's publications.

Recent Pamphlets Received

The New China is the name of a new 24-page monthly magazine which has commenced publication in Peiping. The initial number states that the staff members are all major students in journalism in Yenching University.

The Bureau of Statistics at Nanking has issued *The Statistical Monthly* up to and including July 1930. The statistics cover a wide range of subjects incidental to the econonmic and industrial life of China. The tables use Arab ic figures, but all the titles are in the Chinese language.

Dr. Arthur Holcombe, whose excellent book on the Chinese Revolution was published two years ago, has just written another on the same subject, which was published by the Harvard University Press. The new volume, according to the announcements, traces the Chinese revolution from the collapse of the Manchu empire to the present crisis.

The September number of the *Journal* of the Royal Institute of International Affairs publishes an address delivered by Dr. C. Kuangson Young in June and another on the "Political Position in China" by G.E. Hubbard in July on "Financial Reconstruction for China." Delivered at a time when the Nationalist armies were still confronting the defunct Northern Coalition forces, these speeches were few of the bright and cheerful tales told to the British public by responsible men whose main interest and desire were to legitimately allay some of the fears prevalent in England caused by the exaggerated and constant accounts of banditry and destruction.

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Latest New York Stock Exchange Quotations

Market: Irregular Business Done 2,116,340 Shares
December 10.

1930 High	1930 Low	STOCK	Dec. 8	Dec. 9
37⅜	17¾	Adams Express	18	17½
136½	108¼	American Can	111⅛	112⅝
101¾	35⅛	American & Foreign Power	35	33⅝
76⅞	20	American & For. Pewer O W	20	18⅜
79½	47	American Smelting	50	49⅛
274¼	182½	American Tel. & Tel.	184¼	184⅜
129⅞	103¾	American Tobacco "B"	105½	105¾
124⅞	59	American Water Works	58	59½
81½	33¾	Anaconda Copper	34⅛	33⅞
33⅜	19	Atlantic Refining	20¼	19¾
122⅜	67	Baltimore & Ohio	67	76¼
110¼	59⅜	Bethlehem Steel	59⅜	59¾
50½	15½	Borg Warner	17⅜	17⅞
33⅜	8¼	Calumet & Helca	9⅞	9½
226¾	165¾	Canadian Pacific Railway	41¼	41⅜
362¾	98½	Case J. I.	98½	97
43	15	Chrysler	16⅝	16¾
44¼	16⅝	Cities Service, Common	17⅞	17⅞
87	33¼	Columbia Gas & Electric	34¾	35¼
37⅝	9⅞	Columbia Graphaphone	9⅞	10⅜
20¼	7⅞	Commonwealth & Southern	8⅞	8⅜
6¼	1⅝	„ „ war.	1⅞	1¾
136⅞	82⅝	Consolidated Gas. of N. Y.	84½	86
30½	10	Continental Oil	11	10⅝
14⅞	2⅞	Curtiss Wright	3	2⅞
145¼	84½	Du Pont de Nemours	86⅜	87½
255¼	153	Eastman Kodak	155	157⅜
117⅜	40⅝	Electric Bond & Share	43¼	43⅛
67⅜	16⅛	Fox Film "A"	30⅞	30⅞
34⅝	6⅞	General Aviation	7¼	6⅛
95⅜	45¾	General Electric	46⅜	46⅞
61¼	46⅛	General Food	51	50¾
54¼	32	General Motors	34⅛	34
106⅞	56½	General Railway Signal	68½	68
47⅞	30¼	Gold Dust	33⅝	33¾
58	15½	Goodrich Rubber	18⅛	18
96⅞	37¼	Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.	47¼	48¼
59⅞	12¾	Granby	17	16⅞
62⅞	10	Hudson Motors,	22⅞	23¾
28⅝	3⅝	Indian Refining	3⅞	3⅞
75⅝	53¾	International Cement	58⅝	58½
14½	2	International Combu. Eng.	2	2
115¾	53¾	International Harvester	56½	55
44⅜	16⅝	International Nickel	17⅝	17⅝
77⅜	25¼	International Tel. & Tel.	25¼	23¾
148¼	62¾	Johns Manville	63⅜	61¾
63¾	24¼	Kemecott Copper	26⅛	25½
35⅜	23⅛	Kreuger & Toll	23⅞	24
48⅛	19½	Kroger Grocery	21¾	21⅝
114⅜	80½	Liggett & Myers, "B"	83½	83¼
95¾	42⅛	Lowes: Inc	55¼	54⅝
28⅛	11	Lorillard (P) Co. com-	13⅛	12⅞
44⅞	11	Ludlum Steel	11	10⅛
49⅞	16¼	Montgomery Ward	20⅛	20⅛
—	—	National City Bank of N.Y.	100½	100
32	9⅜	Nevada Consolidated Cop.	11⅝	11⅝
192¾	120⅛	New York Central	120⅛	121
107⅛	56½	Pacific Lighting	57½	56¾
23⅜	7½	Packard Motor Car	9	9
77½	42⅛	Paramount—Publix Corp	42⅛	42
85⅝	56⅝	Pennsylvania Railroad	57¾	57⅛
16½	6½	Pennroad Corporation	6½	6⅜
44¾	17	Phillips Petroeun	Mutl.	16
123¼	67	Public Service of N. Jersey	71⅛	72
69⅜	14	Radio Corporation	14⅜	14⅝
50	19	Radio-Keith Orpheum	19⅝	19½
58⅝	42⅝	Reynolds Tobacco "B"	44¼	44
100⅝	45⅞	Sears Roebuck	50¾	51¾
25⅛	8⅛	Shell Union	8⅜	8¼
94⅛	11	Simmons Company	16⅝	16⅜
72	45⅛	Southern California Edison	46	45½
29¼	14¼	Standard Brands	17⅝	17
129	65⅞	Standard Gas & Electric	65⅞	61½
84⅞	50⅛	Standard Oil of N. Jersey	51¼	51¾
40⅜	25	Standard Oil of New York	25	25
60½	35⅜	Texas Corporation	35¾	Mutl.
67⅜	48⅛	Texas Gulf Sulphur	50½	50¼
89¼	44	Timken Roller Bearing	45⅝	45
47⅜	14½	Trans America	14½	14⅛
106⅜	55	Union Carbide & Carbon	58¾	57⅜
242¾	176½	Union Pacific Railway	180	180
99	26¾	United Aircraft & Transp't	27⅝	27¼
49⅜	25⅛	United Gas & Improvement	27	26¾
35	11½	U.S. Rubber	14	14⅝
198¾	140	U.S. Steel	141½	142
143¼	44¾	Vanadium	52	52⅝
80¼	14⅞	Warner Bros. Pictures	16⅝	16¾
201	96	Westinghouse E. & M.	96	96
72⅝	51⅜	Woolworth	59½	59⅛
		Call Money	2%	2%

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IN THE FIELDS OF FINANCE AND RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued from page 63)

men. A fairly good prospect for a satisfactory harvest kept farmers in their fields and also induced many to employ additional labor where it could be found in the district. This made a labor shortage on construction work.

However, Mr. Todd was able to complete the program for "special structures" for the year except in the case of the submerged weir at Intake. High water and limited quarry output delayed this particular part.

Mrs. Hoover Christens New Dollar Liner

Mrs. Herbert Hoover, the First Lady of the Land, christened the new Dollar Liner *President Hoover* at Newport News, December 9, by breaking a bottle containing water from each of the seven seas.

During the launching of the vessel and after she had been christened by Mrs. Hoover, Stanley Dollar, vice-president of the Dollar steamship interests, said: "This great ship is our answer to rumors of business depression. It proves that we have faith in the business future".

The *President Hoover* has an over-all length of 653 feet and her beam is 81 feet. She is longer by 118 feet than the largest Dollar liners now in service. The cruising speed of the new vessel will be 21 knots an hour. She has a loaded displacement of 31,000 tons.

Powered with turbo-electric propulsion the *President Hoover* has accommodation for 332 first-class passengers, 140 tourist passengers and 772 Asiatic steerage passengers. The new ship will carry a crew of 300 men.

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CHINA'S NEW SYSTEM OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

(Continued from page 51)

realization of this aim, the following resolutions were adopted: (1) the Provincial and Municipal authories will cooperate in carrying out this important program by establishing as early as possible a Weights and Measures Examination Office to attend to matters pertaining to this reform in accordance with the procedure for the Unification of Weights and Measures in the country; (2) Effective measures be immediately taken to unify and standardize the weights and measures used by Government offices according to the new system before the end of the current year so that the system may be enforced as from January next year (3). Industrial and commercial leaders will render wholehearted assistance to the local Governments in the adoption and use of the new system.

The movement for the reform of the Chinese system of weights and measures was started about forty years ago. But the reform was largely a paper reform until the establishment of the National Government, when vigorous steps were taken and new laws were promulgated. Owing to the differences in customs of different localities, the unification of the system could only be accomplished gradually. So it was decided that the unification of the system should be divided into three periods: The unification of the new system of weights and measures should be accomplished in the eastern provinces before the end of 1931; in the central provinces, including Sinkiang, in 1932; and in Mongolia and Tibet in 1933. So we are hoping that at the end of three years from now the Chinese system of weights and measures will be unified.

Shanghai, Decmber 7, 1930.

Siamese Prince Proceeds to Manila

Prince Purachatra, brother to the King of Siam, who recently visited Shanghai and Japan, arrived in Hongkong December 4 from Macao by airplane. The Prince later embarked on a Dollar boat for Manila. The Prince, it is stated, is interested in opening negotiations with Manila importing merchants for the export of Siamese rice to Manila.

District Kuomintang Also Opposes Pony Racing

The Shanghai Kuomintang has petitioned the Kuomintang Headquarters to request the Settlement and Chinese authorities to vigorously suppress pony racing in their respective areas. In a manifesto issued by the district body the statement is made that Hwo Wei lotteries, greyhound and pony racing are all forms of gambling and that all are harmful to the Chinese. It is pointed out that the Settlement authorities are preparing to suppress dog racing in their area, but they have not declared their attitude towards pony racing which, it is claimed, is just as much a gamble.

International Exhibition to be Held in Tokyo in 1935

Japan is preparing to hold an international exhibition in Tokyo in 1935. At a conference of the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which is one of the promoters of the project in question, an agreement was reached to take steps for the presentation of a formal application to the Japanese authorities for permission to open the proposed fair. An International Exhibition Society is being organized to undertake the preparatory investigations in connection with the event.

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Exchange Circular for week ending Wednesday, 3rd December, 1930.

The week commenced with a demonstration of the action of Chinese speculators in depressing the market by persistent speculative purchases presumably to cover a previously oversold position or to establish an overbought one: this weakness, which no news from abroad seemed to foreshadow, was immediately reflected, however, and now appears to be caused by conditions other than local. Depression in all Countries and an unmaterialized hope of an improvement in exports accentuates the efforts of the speculators, and in fact are the pretexts for their attitude. The market has gradually declined the whole week, until this morning.

Silver:—Opened on the 27th ult. at 16 1/2d. for spot and 16 3/8d. forward, with G. $.35 1/8d. and closes to-day at 16 1/16d and 16d. and G. $.34 3/4.

China is reported as having bought and sold, with no mention of India.

Exchange:—The official rate for T/T on London on the 27th ult. was 1/6 5/8d., on the 29th was lowered to 1/6 1/4d, and later to 1/6 3/8d., on the 1st inst. to 1/6 1/2d., on the 2nd inst. to 1/6 5/8d.

The market opened on the 27th inst. with T/T on London and New York at 1/7 1/16d. and G. $38 3/8: 4 m/s Credits 1/7 1/2d. and G. $.39 1/2: Yen Cross rate 49 3/8: Yen 128 3/8 Gold Bar 588.30. A steady tone prevailed all day, but the Gold Bar fell to 583/4.

On the 28th ult. there was no change, in the morning during the day the market weakened on speculative demand, and at the close 1/6 15/16d. and G. $.38 5/8 were the best obtainable: 4 m/s Credits 1/7 3/8d. $39 1/4, Gold Bars closed at 587.50.

Saturday saw considerable changes, and official quotation was lowered twice. Speculators demands were persistent, and with very little business actually put in, rates fell away to 1/7 1/16d. and G. $37 7/8: 4 m/s at 1/7 1/8d. G. $38 1/4: Yen 131: Gold Bars closed at 595.

This morning a quick change took place, and early on 1/6 3/8d. and G. $.37 3/8 was done between Banks, and the Gold Bar declined to 598.20. The market then became quiet and we quiete at noon closing for merchants:—T/T on London 1/6 1/2d., New York 37 7/16, 4 m/s Credits 1/6 15/16d. and G. $38 1/2, Yen 132, Gold Bar 598.39

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ... ... Tls. 106,135,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,203,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars $ 152,380,000 an increase of $ 40,000
Estimated value Tls. 217,022,000 as against Tls. 191,237,000 held at this time last year

	Average rates for Nov.	Thursday Nov. 27	Friday Nov. 28	Saturday Nov. 29	Monday Dec. 1	Tuesday Dec. 2	Wed. Dec. 3
Bank's selling rates		*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*	*opening* *closing*
T/T on London	1/7.045	1/6 7/8	1/6 7/8	1/6 3/4 1/6 5/8	1/6 1/2	1/6 3/8	1/6 3/8
D/Dfts ,,	—	1/6 7/8	1/6 7/8	1/6 3/4 1/6 5/8	1/6 1/2	1/6 3/8	1/6 3/8
4 m/s ,,	—	1/6 15/16	1/6 15/16	1/6 13/16 1/6 11/16	1/6 7/8	1/6 7/8	1/6 7/8
T/T India	106,890	106	106	105 1/4 104 1/2	104	103	103
T/T France	980,920	972	972	965 959	952	946	946
T/T On N.Y. Demand	38,585	38 1/4 38 1/4	38 1/4 38 1/4	38 37 5/8 38 37 5/8	37 3/8	37 1/8 37 1/8	37 1/8 37 1/8
T/T Hamburg R. M.		106	106	159 158	157	156	156
T/T H'kong	81.740	80 1/2 nom.	80 1/2 nom.	81 nom.	81 nom.	81 nom.	81 nom.
Japan	128 900	130	130	130 1/4 131 1/8	132 3/4	133 3/8	133 1/2
T/T Batavia	95.660	94 3/4	94 3/4	94 93 1/2	92 3/4	92 1/4	92 1/4
T/T Straits	146 010	147 1/4	147 1/4	148 149	150	151	151
Bk's buying rates 4 m/s B/L. } 6 Cred. D/A }	1/7 915	1/7 3/4	1/7 3/4	1/7 7/8 1/7 3/4	1/7 3/8	1/7 1/4	1/7 1/4
m/s ,, D/P	—	1/7 7/8	1/7 7/8	1/7 7/8 1/7 3/4	1/7 1/2	1/7 3/8	1/7 3/8
4 m/s ,, B/L Cred D/A	1/8 165	1/8	1/8	1/7 7/8 1/7 3/4	1/7 5/8	1/7 1/2	1/7 1/2
4m/s B/F Cred D/A or D/P }	1,024.400	1015	1015	10101000	1000	993	993
m/s N.Y. Lc.	40,035	39 5/8	39 5/8	39 3/8 39 1/8	39	38 3/8	38 3/4
m/s ,, Doc.	—	40	40	39 3/4 39 1/2	39 3/8	39 1/8	39 1/8

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	Nov. 27	Nov. 28	Nov. 29	Dec. 1	Dec. 2	Dec. 3
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence						
**New York Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	16 1/2	16 3/16	16 1/16	16 1/16	16 1/4	16 1/16
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	G.$.35 1/2	G.$.	G.$ 35 3/8	G.$.35 1/8	G.$.34 7/8	G.$.34 3/4
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (Canton) 999 touch)	Tls. 583.00	Tls. 587.00	Tls. 585.00	Tls. 597.40	Tls. 604.50	Tls. 598.30
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	113.25	113.25	113.25	113.25	113.25	113.25
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	72.50	72.50	72.40	72.4375	72.45	72.4375
*Closing Price in London for Previous day	1 9/16	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day ...						

Bank of England rate of discount	3 %	London on Paris	T/T 123.60
Bank of France rate of discount	2 1/2 %	New York on London	T/T 485 19/32
Londonoon Market of Dis.	3 m/s 2 1/4 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 3/4
,, ,,	4 ,, 2 1/4 %	Hongkong on London	T/T 1/2 3/8
,, ,,	6 ,, 2 1/8 %	Kobe on London	T/T 2/0 3/4

The National City Co. Gold Bond Quotations Received From Head Office

December 4, 1930.

SECURITY	RATE & DATE DUE	Price	Approx. Yield%
The National City Bank of New York	Stock	105 1/2	—
Argentine Government	6 % May 1, 1960	93 3/8	6.47
U. S. of Brazil	6 1/2% Oct. 15, 1957	66	10.23
Chicago Rapid Transit Co.	6 1/2% July 1, 1944	77	9.57
Republic of Costa Rica (Pac. Rwy.)	7 1/2% Sept. 1, 1949	85	9.18
German Central Bank for Agriculture	6 % Oct. 15, 1960	72 1/2	8.56
Kingdom of Italy	7 % Dec. 1, 1951	94 5/8	7.51
Japanese Government	6 1/2% Feb. 1, 1954	103	6.25
Lautaro Nitrate Co., Ltd., Conv.	6 % July 1, 1954	57 1/4	11.09
National Hotel of Cuba, Income Debs.	6 % Sept. 1, 1959	80	7.74
Norwegian Hydro-Elec. Nitrogen Corp.	5 1/2% Nov. 1, 1957	96 1/4	5.74
Republic of Peru	6 % Dec. 1, 1960	48 1/4	—
State of Tennessee Central Rwy.	6 % April 1, 1947	92	6.82
Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	Common Stock	36 1/2	—
Beaux-Arts Apartments Inc. $6 1st. Pfd. Stock &	Common Stock	85 per unit	
Belgian National Rway. Pcptg. Pfd. Stock ..	6 % (Amn. Shares)	78	—
Cannon Mills Co.	Common Stock	19 1/8	—
General Italian Edison Electric Corp.	Common (Amn. Shares)	34 5/8	—
General Mills, Inc. ..	Common Stock	48	—
General Motors Corp. ..	Common Stock	35	—
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	Common Stock	60	—
Standard Oil Co. of New York	Common Stock	25 1/2	—
United Aircraft & Transport Corp. ..	Common Stock	28 5/8	—
United States Steel Corp.	Common Stock	145 1/4	—
Pennsylvania - Dixie Cement	7% Cum. Pfd. Stock	30	—
Cuban Dominican Sugar	7 1/2% Nov. 1, 1944	20 1/8	—
State of Minas Geraes Series "A"	6 1/2% Sept. 1, 1959	50	—
Rhine Westphalia Electric Power Corp. ..	6 % April 1, 1955	81	7.74
Republic of Chile	6 % May 1, 1963	81 1/4	7.55
American I.G. Chemical Corp. Conv. Debs. ..	5 1/2% May 1, 1949	98 1/4	5.65
Ilseder Steel Corp. ..	6 % Aug. 1, 1948	82	7.92
Saxon Public Works ..	6 1/2% May 1, 1951	75	9.24
Republic of Finland ..	5 1/2% Feb. 1, 1958	79 3/8	7.20
German General Electric (A. E. G.)	6 % May 1, 1948	83 1/2	7.74
Pennsylvania Dock & Warehouse C.	6 % Aug. 1, 1949	91	6.87

QUOTATIONS RECEIVED FROM LONDON OFFICE

Republic of China Gold Loan	5	₤	1925	73 —
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Stamped ..	5	₤	1915-60	69 —
Chinese Govt. Re-org. (£) Loan Unstamped	5	₤	1913-60	67 —
Chinese Govt. (Crisp Loan)	5	₤	1912	54 1/2 —
Shanghai Nanking Railway	5	₤	1904/08	60 1/4 —
Shanghai Hangchow Ningpo Railway ..	5	₤	1908/38	78 —
Hukuang Railway ..	5	₤	1911/1951	34 —
Tientsin Pukow Railway	5	₤	1908/09	32 —

NOTE: The above quotations are received by cable, and whilst believed to be correct, are not guaranteed.

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs. Pieces; Mille—thousands;

STUART DOLLAR, October 20.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	*Pls.*	968

PRESIDENT WILSON, Oct. 27.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton Cretonnes, Dyed	*Yds.*	962
Cotton Velveteens, Dyed	,,	3,514
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe Fitting	*Pls.*	132
Screws	,,	167
Tees	,,	75
Apples, Fresh	,,	135
Butter	,,	3
Canned Asparagus	,,	120
Cotton, Raw:		
American	*Bls.*100 ,,	369
Cotton Yarn, Mercerised	,,	4
Cheese	,,	7
Coffee	,,	2
Fruits, Dried	,,	146
Fruits, Table and Pie	,,	188
Gaapes Fresh	,,	7
Ink, Printing	,,	2
Leather, Sole: Shoulders	,,	14
Margarine	,,	3
Newspapers, Old	,,	1,499
Oranges, Fresh	,,	141
Paper, Cardboard	,,	5
Paper, Drawing	,,	4
Raisins, Dried	,,	1,905
Sulpher Black	,,	410
Cigarettes	*Mille*	1,180
Chocolate	*Lb*	300
Machines, Sewing	*Pcs.*	1
Motor-truck Chassis	,,	1
Rubber Tires:		
For Motor-cars	,,	81
Mirrors	,,	3,000
Sand-paper	*Reams*	8
Sardines	*Doz*	1,360
Underwear, Cotton	,,	76
Underwear, Wool and Cotton	,,	84
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs*180	
	*G Units*12,924	
Machinery	,,	40,935

TAYBANK, October 27.
(Agents: Lacey & Cannan, Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

Copper Wire	*Pls.*	36
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	420
Wire, Unclassed	,,	113
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts	,,	840
Gum Arabic	,,	11
Tobacco, Stalk	,,	3,638
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	*Pcs.*	176
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	110
Underwear	*Doz.*	20
Shoes and Boots	*Pairs*	24
Motor Cars & Trucks, Parts of	*G. Units*	410

ILLINOIS, October 28.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Flour, Wheat	*Pls*	551

JAVANESE PRINCE, October 30.
(Agents: Furness (Far East), Ltd.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain	*Pls*	702
Wire Rope	,,	121
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Plates	,,	23
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	469
Corn Starch	,,	462
Margarine	,,	21
Soda, Caustic	,,	2,184
Tobacco,	,,	6,497
Cigars	*Pcs.*	1,000
Rubber Inner Tubes:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	143
Rubber Tires, Solid:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	26
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	99
Motor Cars & Trucks, Parts of	*G. Units*	3,899
Infants' Foods	,,	7,043
Machinery, & Parts of	,,	18,288

LONDON MARU, October 31.
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
From U. S. of America.

Timber, Softwood:		
Ordinary, Sawn	*Sup.ft.*908,919	
Clear	,,	67,982
Merchantable	,,	34,375

PRESIDENT MADISON, Oct. 31.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)

Cotton Velevteens, Dyed	*Yds.*	1,847
Cotton Blankets	*Pls*	2
Cotton, Raw:		
American	*Bls.*200 ,,	710
Coffee	,,	6
Fruits, Table and Pie	,,	14
Flour, Wheat	,,	1,103
Macaroni	,,	15
Newspapers, Old	,,	1,499
Paper, Chipboard	,,	77
Soda Ash	,,	840
Ultramarine Blue	,,	3
Lemons, Fresh	*Pcs.*	41,700

SILVERPALM, October 31.

Agents: Glen Line Eastern Agencies, Ltd. From U. S. of America		
Aluminium Ingots	*Pls.*	17
Aluminium Sheets	,,	15
Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain	,,	735
Washers	,,	17
Cotton, Raw	*Bls.*1,200 ,,	4,228
Grease	,,	179
Gum Resin	,,	1,465
Indigo Paste, Artificial:		
20 per cent. strength	,,	1,223
Leather, Cow	,,	12
Leather, Sole	,,	31
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	11,460
Infants, Foods	*G. Units*	5,028
Dyes, Aniline	*Pkgs.*198 ,,	12,827

GOLDEN SUN, November 3.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. America.

Gasolene in Case	*Galls.*220,000	
Oil, Kerosene, in Case	,,	180,000

VOLUNTEER, November 4.
(Agents: Lloyd Everett, Incorporated.)
From U. S. of America.

Carbon, Black	*Pls*	281
Grease, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	237
Oil, Kerosene, in Case	*Galls.*107,760	
Oil, Lubricating, Mineral	,,	103,573

PRESIDENT PIERCE, Nov. 4.
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Tinned Plates, Plain	*Pls.*	679
Apples, Fresh	,,	265
Flour, Wheat	,,	1,265
Paper, Unclassed	,,	32
Motor-cars, Parts of	*G Units*	4,262

SLEMMESTAD, November 4.
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw:		
American	*Bls.*5,198 *Pls.*	18,956

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND, Nov. 6
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White S'hai	*Bls.* 35 *Pls.*	34.83
White, S'chow	*Bls.* 20 ,,	20.35
Yellow, T'tao	*Bls.* 10 ,,	9.76
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	*Bls.* 10 *Pls.*	9.92
Brassware	,,	32
Chinaware, Fine	,,	30
Intestines, Pig, Salted	,,	26
Oil, Wood	,,	4,177
Rhubarb	,,	38

BABY CASTLE, November 8.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Iron and Steel, Ungalvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	*Pls.*	13
Iron and Steel, Galvanized:		
Pipe Fittings	,,	156
Dextrine	,,	45
Flour, Corn	,,	39
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,933
Rubber Tires, Pneumatic:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	*Pcs.*	700
Rubber Inner Tubber:		
For Motor Cars & Trucks	,,	274
Typewriters	,,	17
Files	*Doz.*	18
Cigars	*Mille*	5
Paint	*Galls.*	224
Enamelledware	*G. Units*	2,113
Infants' Foods	,,	463
Machinery	,,	891

SKEGNESS, November 10.
(Agents: States S. S. Co.)
From U. S. of America.

Cotton, Raw	*Bls.*1,538 *Pls.*	3,750
Carbon Black	,,	284
Starch, Corn	,,	315

PRESIDENT van BUREN, Nov. 11
(Agents: Robert Dollar Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Antimony, Regulus	*Pls.*	1,680
Bristles	,,	100
Nutgalls	,,	1,465
Horsenair	,,	113

AFRICA MARU, November 11.
(Agents: Osaka Shosen Kaisha.)
To U. S. of America.

Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Hangchow	*Pls.*	16
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	458

CORNEVILLE, November 14.
(Agents: O. Thoresen & Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, S'hai	*Bls.* 20 *Pls.*	19.42
Silk, Raw, Reeled from Doupions:		
Shanghai	*Bls.* 14 ,,	63.95
Brassware	,,	49
Bristles, Assorted	,,	60
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	56
Feathers, Duck	,,	63
Feathers, Goose	,,	15
Oil, Wood	,,	882
Seed, Sesamum	,,	11,700
Wool, Sheep's	,,	469
Hats, Neora Fibre	*Pcs.*	2,400

TAIPINGYANG, November 22.
(Agents: Dodwell & Co.)
To U. S. of America.

Tea, Green:		
Young Hyson, Hangchow, etc.	*Pls.*	445
Hyson Hangchow, etc.	,,	171
Gunpowder, Ningpo, etc.	,,	774
Tea Black:		
Congou Hankow	,,	252
Other kinds, Hankow	,,	47
Egg, Whole Egg, Dried	,,	168
Feathers, Duck	,,	599
Feathers, Goose	,,	50
Horsehair	,,	20
Rhubarb	,,	25
Skins, Lamb, Untanned	*Pcs*	10,600
Skins, Rabbit, Untanned	,,	40,000
Skin Mats, Sheep, Tanned	,,	232

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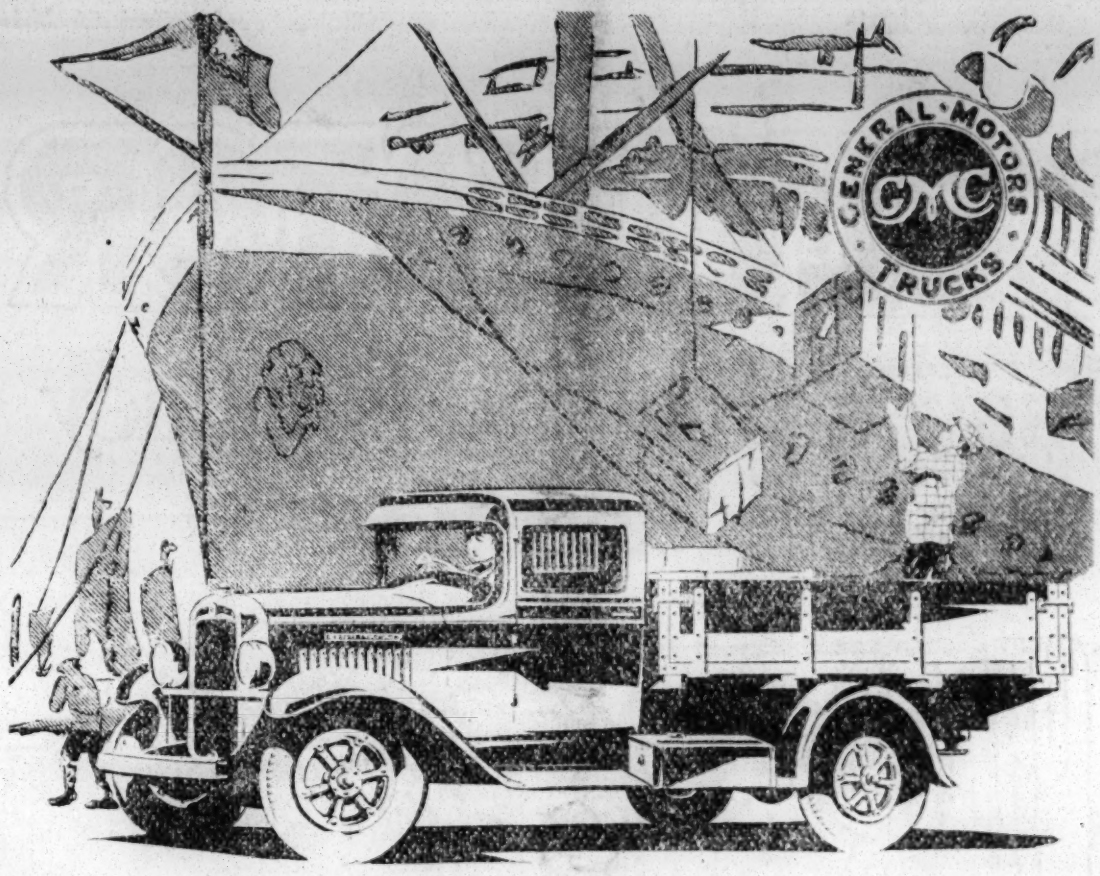

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